CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BR...

VOL: X. NO. 24 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1921		
28th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7,502
4th Feb.	EGYPT*	7,941
11th Feb,	DELTA	8,097
18th Feb,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th Feb,	MOREA	10,890
4th Mar,	MALWA*	10,941
11th Mar,	KARMALA	8,983
18th Mar,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th Mar,	CHINA	7,952
1st April.	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,512
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,515
29th ,,	MANTUA*	10,902

MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA, NARKUNDA — Through steamers from Australia.
EGYPT — Through steamer from China.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
2nd Feb	NUDDEA*	7,928
9th Feb.	MADURA	8,600
23rd Feb.	DOMALA	8,200
9th Mar.	HATIPARA*	8,182
23rd Mar,	MANDALA	8,246
6th April	NEVASA	9,071
20th April	MANORA	7,888,

SAILING TO COLOMBO AND FAR EAST.

About Jan, 26th	DUNERA	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
27th Jan.	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th Feb.	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
6th Jan,	TAROBA	E. & S. Africa
7th ,,	BARJORA	Karachi & P, Gulf
0th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct
st Feb.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
th ,,	VASNA	Busreh direct
1922.		

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA
P. O. Box 169.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Gasado Maru	H. Yanagi	16th Jan	29th Jan
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	8thFeb.	15th Feb
Java Maru	J. Kojima	10thFeb.	22nd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	16thFeb.	10th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Osaki Hall, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer | Captain | Tons, | Arrival | Departure

HakushikaMaru T. Isonaka 8151 13th Jan 31st Jan
Awa Maru N. Narni 8037 10th Jan 26th Jan
Tamba Maru 1, Aeshima 5845 25th Jan 6th Feb
*Hokodate Maru C, Hideshima 8th Feb 9th Feb
Wakasa Maru B. Tsuda 8137 19th Feb 3rd March

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRANSPORTES MARITIMOS DO ESTADO.

(PORTUGUESE STATE MARINE TRANSPORT.)

S. S. MARMUGOA.

Fast sailing to Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoabay and Lorenzo Marquis, on the 31st January, 1922.

Special accommodation and provision for Indian Deck Passengers.

The steamer provides Hotel accommodation for Hindoos and Mahomedans. A duly qualified doctor is in attendance on board the steamer.

Special concession allowed to members of the same family.

For particulars regarding passages and freight to the above ports please apply to the undersigned or to our Sub-Agents, Messrs. PARSHOTAM JIWAN & CO., at 7-11, Petit Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO,
Agents.

Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital	...	$ 20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	...	£ 4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund	...	$ 21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		$ 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Stree, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoch	Rangoon	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,891	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montagomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Muitan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cant

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5. received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED and ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS:
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji and Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji and Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal and Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs.	40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs.	85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs.	85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc.	Rs.	6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD,
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussoorea, Naini Tal, Nagpur Patna.

SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on applictaion at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA,
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs.	7,58,73,525
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	,,	2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders ...	,,	5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board at Directors.

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COMPLETE
BANKING
SERVICE
WHICH INCLUDES
BANKING
THROUGHOUT
INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE CONSIDERATION OF SOCND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

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General Manager:

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(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. S.
BRANCHES.

Amara.	Bombay.
Baghdad.	Calcutta.
Bahrein.	Colombo.
Basrah	Hillah.
Basrah City.	Mosul.

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£ 999,500
Reserved Fund	.....	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K. B. E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Francqui, Esq.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,81,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 12-8-2 ...	59,25,125

HEAD OFFICE:
62-58, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accused amounts to Rs. 2 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LIMITED.
Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000/-
GIRGAUM BRANCH
GIRGUAM BACK ROAD & SANDHURST ROAD

The Girgaum Branch of the Shilotri Bank will be opened on the 7th, day of February 1922 Persons opening saving accounts on the opening day, will get interest for the full month of February on the minimum balance for that month, Persons wishing to open Current Accounts on that date, if not already known to the Bank, should get themselves introduced to the Head Office before that date.

Saving Bank 5 per cent p. a.
Current Accounts 3 per cent p. a.

Investment mainly in or against Gilt-edge securities. For further particulars apply on after the seventh to:—

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE
Local Director.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOLSA AND CO.,
Post Box 23, Phone 3005. Managers.
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	..... Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	..... Rs.	40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	... Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs.	2,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 2 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer sand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Pot Box No. 247.

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PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October.

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SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE,
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LOHAR CHAWL.

Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.
MODERATE CHARGES

INSURANCE.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac. Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000. The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on appliction to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

G. N. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LDT

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

R. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and S
991, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1851.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, or 369, Bow Bazar, Street, Calcutta.
The Chief of Agents D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Do you want to have

Trunks, suitcases, assorted bags and Haldalls

WITH YOU IN YOUR TRAVEL!

THEN DON'T WASTE TIME:

Write direct just now to the MAKERS

D. Khambhatta & Co.,

WHO WILL FURNISH YOU ALL SORTS OF

Travelling Requisities

GANESHMAHAL, KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY 2.

Telegrams: "Kitbags" *Telephone:* 5462.

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Will note that we keep a complete Stock of Ford Genuine spare parts which are sold with absolute guarantee and at the printed catalogue Prices.

A Cheapest House for all Automobile requisites.

Standard Automobiles,

58, SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone, 4491. Telegrams: "DEMAND".

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AWARDED FOR WATER TANKS AT AMRAOTI EXHIBITION 1906

GAJANAN & Co.,

ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IRON FOUNDER.

We have specialized for over 15 years in the manufacture of Storage Water Tank (square or round.) Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts, Dustbins. Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.

Our work has given absolute satisfaction to our clients.

We invite Government, Railway, Municipalities and other enquiries.

Jariwalla Building, 1st Khetwady, near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1380.

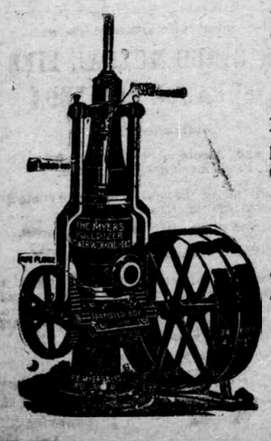
SELF SUPPORTING STEPS & LADDERS,

— For Office and Home use —

14 feet Best House Steps with wide Top @ Rs. 110 0 0 each.
16 " do. " 125 0 0 "
For "UTILITI" Steps 87" when open 9 tread @ Rs. 45 0 0 "
do. do. 97" when open 10 tread @ Rs. 52 8 0 "
do. do. 117" when open 12 tread @ Rs. 85 0 0 "
Self Supporting Extending Ladder 10 feet when open 16 feet @ Rs. 265 0 0 "

CLUBWALLA & COMPANY,

10, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.



Myers Power Pumps.

Latest improved type for shallow and deep wells upto 200 feet depth. Also a large stock of Pumps, worked by hands, bullock and electric power. Highly approved and patronised by Government & States. Besides ploughs, crushers, manure, hand grinding mills, porch swings etc.

Can be had of us. Ask for Catalogue.

K. B. Joshi & Co.

SOLE AGENTS

MYERS PUMPS

11 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Rs INCOME-TAX AND SUPER TAX

Please consult

SHARANGDHAR & CO.

whose accounting experience extends over 25 years

at 54, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Gentleman who can command a decent Business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LIMITED

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Liberal Terms and every FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

Wish your dear ones
A Happy New Year
with
OTTO-DE-ROSE No. A-I.
In one-dram Glass-stoppered Phial Rs. 2-8 per V. P. P.
S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers,
(Dept. B. C.) 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtala, CALCUTTA.

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(with prudence for pures.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.

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KATOL

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ERECTION AND HIRE OF STANDS.
COMMENCING 6TH MARCH, 1922.

TENDERS are invited for the erection and Hire of Stands for the forthcoming Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on the usual terms and conditions to reach the undersigned before 6th February.

O. TURTON,
Honry. Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
C11968

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1922.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, the 6th March, 1922.

Entries close on Saturday, 25th February, 1922.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday, the 27th February 1922, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

With a view to minimizing expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by local Teams only all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

The second round is not expected to commence until Monday, 20th of March 1922.

Entries should be send in as soon as possible to the undersigned.

Rules, 1921-1922.

O. TURTON
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 24th January, 1922.
C11967

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the CREDITORS of ABDUL KARIM HAJI ABUL SUCCOOR will be held at HIRABAG, near Cawasji Patel Tank Road, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on SUNDAY next, the 29th instant, when all the Creditors are requested to attend.

LAXMIDAS HARIDAS,
President of the Meeting
of the Creditors.
Bombay, 27th January, 1922.
R2688

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4 LECTURES on 'CHEQUES" will be delivered on WEDNESDAYS at 6-15 p.b. beginning on the 1st February, 1922, by Professor M. L. Tannan, B. Com. (Birm.) Bar-at-Law.

Fees—Rs. 2 for the course (to be paid in advance).

4 lectures on "THE ECONOMICS OF FISCAL POLICY" will be delivered on THURSDAY at 6 p.m. beginning on the 2nd February, 1922, by Prof. M. J. Antia, M.A., (Bombay), M.A., LL.B., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT MALAD CLOSE TO B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY STATION.

OFFERS are invited on behalf of our client of Messrs. Little and Co., for purchase of a valuable piece of land at Malad close to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station admeasuring one lakh square yards or thereabouts.

Intending purchasers are requested to send their offers either to the undersigned or to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, on or before the 31st of January, 1922.

The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

Further particulars can be obtained on application from the undersigned at their office at 91-99, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

KHANDWALLA & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1922.
C11975

LOST SHARES

STOLEN

SHARE CERTIFICATE for Imperial Bank of India, fully paid Share No. 4573 of Rupees 500 (Calcutta Register) standing in my name. And two partly paid Shares Nos. 84145/46 in the name of Brij Behardas Agarvala with a relative transfer form.

Notice of loss has been given to the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta. The undersigned is about to apply to the said Bank for the issue of the duplicate certificates.

AMBALALL VALUBHBHAI PATEL.
Address:—
Kalian Moti's 2nd Chawl,
Kandevadi, Girgam, Bombay.
R2639

NOTICE

MY one DIVIDEND WARRENT No. 4217, of the Bombay United Mills, Ltd., for Rs. 550 has been LOST, anybody who might have found it may please return it to me. I have to take a duplicate of the Dividend warrent of one share. Those who may have any claim upon it should inform me or the Liquidators of the B. U. MILLS, within 15 days.

S. R. LOYALKA,
Memani Bldg. Chawpati.
R2656

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAH PARBHUDAS PREMJI, Modh Bania, proprietor of a Vanik Lodge, a widower. ..... Deceased.

JAMNADAS LAKHMIDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Cotton Broker, residing at 83, Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay and 2. VITHALDAS OUDHAVJI, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a shroff, residing at 83, Mint Road, within the Fort, two of the Executors of the Will of Shah Prabhudas Premji. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Withness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 14th day of January 1922 in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. J. HOWARD,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 16th day of January, 1922.
Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C2687

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE GLAZED TILES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on TUESDAY, 7th February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. M. M. Kopti & Co.

Sex s.s. "Clan Mackenzie."

24 casks each 500 white Glazed Tiles 6" x 6" 3/8". Pilkingtons make.

At 3-30 p.m.

Ex. s.s. "Warfield."

50 cases each 250 White Glazed Tiles 6" x 6" x 3/8" Belgian make.

Goods to be taken as they are.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and the goods taken delivery of within four sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 28th January, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

130 Apollo street, Fort

On SATURDAY, the 28th January, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.

1 brougham in good condition.

1 grey Arab horse, 13½.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES AND ELECTRICT FANS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the Once concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Jal Virji proprietor of the Victoria Motor Works and Carriage of Girgaum.

Drills, (Drilling Machine) vices, spark plugs, Jacks, Lubricating guns (syringe), Boyce Motor metere, high power carbon remover.

On account and risk of Mr. S. M. Achari.

12 pieces 110 volts D. C. 9 ins. table fans.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE PRINTING PAPERS, IMMITATION ART PAPER TISSUE PAPERS, CREAM WOVE PAPERS, CREAM LAID PAPERS, TYPEWRITERS, WOOLENS AND COTTON HALF HOSE, VALUES, PETROLIUM LAMPS, ETC.,

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following.

1 Case Magnisium Carbonet about 112 lb.

1 Large brass bounded Chest.

1 English iron safe.

28 Bales White printing Papers size 20 x 30, 22 lbs. in all 11813 lbs.

26 Bales White printing papers size 18 x 23, 15 lbs. in all 11939 lb.

8 Bales Immitation Art papers size 22½ x 35, 50 lbs. in all 4200 lbs.

19 Bales Glazed White Tissue papers size 20 x 30, 7 lbs. in all 6746 lbs.

22 Bales Super Fine Cream Wove Printing Papers size 20 x 30, 28 lbs. in all 14704 lbs.

22 Bales Superfine Cream Wove Printing Papers size 27 x 40, 49 lbs. in all 14270 lbs.

12 Bales Cream Laid papers size 16½ x 20½, 24 and 28 lbs. in all 7037 lbs.

6 cases Century Model No. 10 Typewriting Machines complete.

3 cases each 100 Doz. woolen and cotton half hose, black and tan colour.

1 case Flanged Wheel Valve.

On account and risk of The Franco India Trading Co. Bombay.

5 cases Petroleum Lamps (German make).

On account and risk of Messrs. M. P. Mehta and Co.:—

9 cases each 27 doz. half pints tumblers of assorted colours.

10 cases each 15 doz. pints tumblers of assorted colours.

On occount of the Insurance office concerned.

2 cases Belgium Polished plate glasses.

1 Lot Broken glasses.

1 Magic Machine and cleaner.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KUMBHARVADA WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee Attorneys for Mr. Soorchand Shivram second Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Heera Vella the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage, dated the 19th April, 1920, between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, all the right title and interest of the mortgagor in the undermentioned property on Saturday the 28th January 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises subject to the first mortgage dated 10th November 1919.

All those pieces or parcels of land of quit and ground rent tenure, situate lying and being at Kumbharvada street outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 662-7/9 sq. yds. and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 1937, 1937 and 1942, New Nos. 9073, 9074 and 9078, Old survey Nos. 325, 325, 324 and new survey Nos. 5008, 5009, 5009 and assessed by the Assessor and collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos 7661 7662, Street Nos 162, 64, 66, 68, 170, 72, 74, 76, 78, 180, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Kumbharvada Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Kashinath Vithoba Sakharam and on or towards the South by the house of Suleman Abdul Wahad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for the second mortgagee at their office, Cama Building, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE AT PAREL (LAL BUNGALOW.)

On SUNDAY, the 5th day of February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel "Lal Bungalow," Parel, next to Jacob Sasoon Mills, and opposite Morarji Mills, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, by Lazerus of Calcutta, by Maple, by Roberts and Burmese made such lining tables, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboard and dumbwaiter, rich carpets, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, rich glass and crockery, fancy curtains, corner cabinets, Indian open carved furniture, writing tables, glass door book cases, 1 Piano by Shiedmayer, silver cabinets, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, marble top tables, camera, binoculars, opera glasses, ice boxes, easy chairs, aluminium utensils, large iron stove, etc., etc. The property of Lieut. C. W. Clark and others. Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEETS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 10th proximo sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Malett Bunder near Princes Dock at the godown of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.

About 2500 Compressed Asbesots Corrugated sheets of different sizes ¼ inches thick.

The above is on view, private offers for the same will be received by the undersigned before the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Jan., 1922.

Old Safety Razor Blades

We resharpen Gillette, Clemak, Auto Strop, Ever Ready, Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-4 doz. Under six, As. 2 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillette Bladense "Twinplex" Etropar Rs. 15 each. All Post free. MATHEWS CO., 98, Medows Street, (opposite Coronation) Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF DECENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DINING TABLE, SIDE BOARD, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, TELESCOPIC ELECTRIC HALL LAMP, PLATEDWARE, ETC., ETC.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 29th ins at "Star Mansion," Fazal Road, Middle Colaba, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs by Roberts, jardiniers, telescopic hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, drawing room suite, ornaments and pictures, hatstand, teapoys, folding screen, ice box, season wood almyrahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

1 Reading Standard Motor Cycle with 4-seater side car in perfect running order.

Property of an European gentleman.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 4 p.m

AUCTION SALE of decent household furniture, dining table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, telescopic electric hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 29th ins at No. 1 Sharma Mansion Chowpatty facing sea, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs by Roberts, jardiniers telescopic hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases, drawing room suite, ornaments and pictures, hatstand, teapoys, folding screen, Alderman's ice box, season wood almyrahs, clothe presses, pressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glassware crockeryware and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of an deceased European gentleman.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

Inspection invited.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 28th January, 1922.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES ALLUMINIUM CIRCLES.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd February at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Madon & Co.

9 cases Alluminium circles size. 6, 7, 8, 12, 16 and 17.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of rice, bags of wheat, bags of turmerie, bags of jawari, bags of bajree, bags of toor, bags of Urid, bags of Hirda, cases of oilman stores, cases of brushes, cases of shots, cases of tea, cases of Sundries, cases of tablets, cases of Oodbati, drums of petrol, bales of C. P. goods, bales of F. P. cotton, bales of gunnys, bundles of forms, bundles of pipes, bundles of coir ropes, bundles of gunny bags, empty wooden casks, bundles of iron sheets, baskets of glass chimneys, bundles of iron bars, bags of sugar, bundles of jogree, bags of sweeping grain etc. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in Special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BEST ENGLISH STEEL SAFES.

The public are hereby informed that an Auction Sale of the following well-known "LIONS" Safes, "SUPERIOR" Quality and "EXTRA SUPERIOR" Quality of 1921 stock will be held at the Rooms of Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers at 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922.

"SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at £
50 x 26 x 24	£ 120 0 0
48 x 26 x 24	100 0 0
40 x 24 x 22 (two)	80 0 0
24 x 17 x 15	28 10 0
20 x 14 x 13	22 10 0

"EXTRA SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at £.
48 x 27 x 25	122 10 0
42 x 26 x 24	98 0 0
40 x 25 x 23 (two)	90 0 0
38 x 24 x 22	80 10 0
36 x 24 x 22 (two)	73 10 0
34 x 22 x 21	63 0 0
32 x 21 x 20	57 10 0
30 x 20 x 20 (two)	51 0 0
24 x 17 x 16	34 0 0

Note:—The above Safes will be offered to the public for sale at reasonable reduction in prices before the day of Auction Sale and only those Safes that thus remain unsold will be offered for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder without any reserve.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE SAFES.

They are made in England out of the best English Steel (Not Iron) and guranteed Fire and Burglar resisting.

The above Safes are largely used in Important Firms. H. M.'S. Government, State Treasuries, Indian Railway and Banks and this lot is sold by Public Auction to close 1921 Accounts. They are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers and can be inspected any working day during Office hours.

N.B. Eight safes of the undermentioned sizes out of the above lot have been already sold by private treaty.

"Superior" quality.

Size.
40 by 24 by 22.

"Extra Superior" quality.

Size.
48 by 27 by 25.
40 by 25 by 23.
36 by 24 by 22.
32 by 21 by 20.
30 by 20 by 20 (Two)
24 by 17 by 16.

MEHTA and CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th January, 1922.

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadavi Road BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 124, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 431.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th January 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and Office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs mirror doors cabinets, writing tables, teapoys sideboard cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, etc., etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq—Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Bhoridas Foujmal.

Clock, looking glasses, glass handies, cupboard, easy chair, safe, etc.

By order of the office concerned.

Several military officers' properties such as trunks, boxes, gladstone bag, suit cases, tiffin baskets, camp beds, chairs, tables valice, books magazines, wearing apparels, uniforms, boots, fishing rod, singer's sewing machine, clock, crockery, glassware, alluminium pots, sundries etc.

One English vis-a-vis carriage.
One Khaki field service tent.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S SILK PIECEGOODS SHOP.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Saiebhai Shaikh Trabbhai Kothari and others Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th day of February 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Insolvent's shop at Chhipi Gali, opposite Mulji Jetha Market, the following:—

One big lot of China silk, sarees, paj pieces, silk shirting, silk rolls paj, silk jaffer, chicken gaj, silk handkerchiefs, sarees borders, show cases, cupboards, tables, clock, bench, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort
Telephone, No. 4927

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHANDARI STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instruction from Mr. Tahilram Girdhardas, the 2nd mortgagee and on account and at the risks of Odhavji Dhunji bhai Engineer, the mortgagor in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the 2nd mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage, dated 25th June 1919, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part sell the undermention immoveable property on SATURDAY, the 28th January, 1922, at 4 p.m. (B.T.) on the Premises. Subject to first mortgage.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or quit and ground Rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhandari Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 3/9 square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1882, New No. 1916 Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 2/4878 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7469 and Street Nos. 29-31 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the sweepers passage on or towards the West by the said Bhandari Street on or towards the North by the property of Vishwanath Ganoba Fubka and on or towards the South by the property of Anand Dewa and which all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the 2nd mortgagee at their office at Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATED AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auction will under instructions from Bai Kashibai widow of Thaker Lalji, Karson, the mortgagee and on a/c and at the risk of Esmail Dongre the mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortagage under an indenture of mortgage dated 28th June, 1920, and made between the said mortgagor of the on epart and the said mortgagee of the other pact sell by public auction on Saturday the 18th February, 1922, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

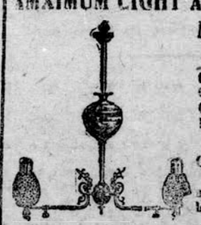
All that piece or parcel of Government quit ground rent land or ground, situate lying and being at Chimna Butcher Street, without the Fort and in the Sub-Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Containing by admeasurement 130 square yard or thereabouts registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1612, and 5174, New Nos. 8737 and 10043, Old Survey Nos. 2/1083 and 1082, and New Survey Nos. 4181 and 4180 together with the Message tenement o rdwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward Nos. 7184 and 7185 and Street Nos. 87 to 93 and which premises are bounded on the North by the property of Arab Motiwalla, on the South by Bapty Road on the East by the sweepers passage and on the West by the said Chimna Butcher Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for the mortagagee at their office 5 Bell Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th Jan. 1922.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash Odourless, no work or Bother.

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSENE

Wherever the sun shines by day the sun lamp shines by night

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL

Catalogue Free.

SOLE AGENTS

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30 p.m. & Tomorrow at 5-30
J. Leeds presents his All-Laughter show.
THE QUERRIES

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

To-day at: 6-30; Tomorrow at: 9-45
Metro Pictures Corporation Presents
EMMY WEHLEN
in
A FAVOR TO A FRIEND

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY and TOMORROW At
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The third of our "BIG FIVE" productions
A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
JOSEPH. M. SCHENCK presents.
NORMA TALMADGE
NORMA TALMADGE
NORMA TALMADGE
in Arthur Goodrich's Celebrated Play
"YES OR NO?"
"YES OR NO?"
"YES OR NO?"
What Happened t the 'YES" GIRL?
The Yes Girl fought with all her alluring beauty and undeniible charm, from the tie that bound her to an unhappy marriage.

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY and TOMORROW AT 3, 4-30, 6-30; 8 15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD. present
Their Latest Tremendous offering
The Wild Animal Serial Supreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
Starring
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
and
LOVELY LOUISE LORRAINE
We have no hesitation in acclaiming this, the Greatest TARZAN picture yet Presented.
Apart from the great cast of humans, the following Wild Animals play parts:—Lions, Leopards, Elephants, Crocodiles, Giraffes-Zebras, Apes, Monkeys, Hyenas, Camels, Wild Animals, Macaws,
ELMO LINCOLN
will amuse you with his wonderful strength
LOUISE LORRAINE
will astound with her Beauty and Pluck.
This Week Episodes Nos. 3rd, 4th, & 5th
No. 3 "THE SUN DEATH"
" 4 "STALKING DEATH"
" 5 "FLAMES OF HATE"

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and FIRST WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
The serial with more surprises than a dream—More speed than a shooting star—More action than a machine gun—And more of that hang-by the teeth suspense than a detective story.
See—
"The Sky Ranger"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
Episode 1 OUT OF THE CLOUDS
" 2 THE SINISTER SIGNAL
—:o:—
PATHE GAZETTE & POLLARD COMIC.
TIME:—Daily 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at: 5 p.m.
Sunday at: 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL
Always a good show

THE
Majestic Cinema
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
JACK HOXIE.
IN
Thunder Bolt Jack.
Great Western Serial of all Time.
Last episodes are full of thrills. You will sit with breath bated when you will see Jack and his skill inhorsemanship and deeds of dare-devilry
Thunder Bolt Jack.
Last Instalment. Episodes. 13, 14, 15.
Thunder Bolt Jack.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS

LAWN TENNIS.

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
OF
WESTERN INDIA
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
FEBRUARY 1922.
Gentlemen's Single
Gentlemen's Doubles
and
Ladies & Gentlemen's Doubles
The above Tournament will commence on Monday 20th February. Entries close 16th February 1922.
Full particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.
H. G. SALE,
Honorary Secretary,
FOR LAWN TENNIS,
BOMBAY GYMKHANA

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
Location: Gilder Tank
Lamington Road, near Grant Road Railway Station
DAILY AT 9-30 p. m.
Matinees on Friday, Saturday and Sunday
New European Actors and Lady Actors.
Just arrived from the Continent.
See their New wonderful Acts in New stunts.

THE
Alexandra Cinema.
Bellasis Road, a few paces from Byculla Club.
Universal's
Sensational and Mightest Production
LUCILE LOVE
A Serial full of adventures an excitement featuring
Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame
FRANCIS FORD and
GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILE LOVE
The Serial
LUCILE LOVE
Third Instalment Episodes 7 8, 9
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 845 and 10-30
Popular Prices

YET ANOTHER RAMBLE IN WOMANDOM
Messrs K. D. and BROTHERS Offer
TO-NIGHT. THIS WEEK
A powerfully striking Drama starring the adorable
LOUISE GLAUM
with Charles Ray & Wyndham standing in
"THE WOLF WOMAN"
(5 Reels 6000 feet)
Herewith we show you Life as it should NOT be lead: we inculcate a lesson. The rudder of frail skiff of life is given into the hands of Man, not that he may be tossed hither and hither by natural impulses, but that he may follow the dictates of a will directed by Conscience.
You find here Woman as the incarnation of Evil—you find here Woman as the embodiment of Good.
"THE WOLF WOMAN"
Here's a Picture of a Woman despising mental and moral worth, because she possesses neither, and ever seeking to trample than in the mire of her own worthlessness.
It is a S. A. Lynch Master Production.
"THE WOLF WOMAN"
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(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

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based on the Spiritual Theory of
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This Week—Two Episodes 3and 4 together with
A Special New Attraction by the World's well-known Tight-Wire Artists
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in their ENTIRELY NEW amazing feats of "FLIP FLAP", JUMPS, SOMERSAULTS DANCES, Etc.
A complete Change of programme by the
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FOUR SHOWS DAILY Commencing 5-15 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
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to their Patrons of
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a Master-Production depicting one of the most beautiful episodes from Mahabharat
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A Drama that every child of Ind will love and delight to see. A brilliant achievement by the Bharat Film Company
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A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
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(Sandhurst Road)
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THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, Jan. 26th

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr in			29.923
Temperature of Air	...	degrees.	75.7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	...	"	69.5
Dew Point	...	"	66.6
Relative humidity of Air	...	"	0.725
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)...	...	...	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	...	"	84.1
Minimum do do	...	"	69.1
General direction of Wind			ENE, WNW, NW, N.
Mean mid. ms to midnight			
Movement of Wind do		miles	109

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 27th January, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light rain is reported from Rawalpindi. Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Multan and in defect at Hissar. Day temperature is below normal at Rawalpindi; night temperature is nearly normal at this station but above the average elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is below and night temperature above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Ahmedabad and in defect at Bhuj. Day temperature is nearly normal or above the average; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north of the division and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jubbulpore and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are mostly clear and at Hyderabad humidity is in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Quetta reports 0.53in of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in Baluchistan and the Punjab, moderately clouded in Sind, Rajputana, and the United Provinces and lightly clouded in the north Central Provinces and southeast Madras. Fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. The sea has become rough at Colombo and conditions are probably unsettled in the neighbourhood of Ceylon.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely in the Punjab and may occur in the adjacent districts to the south of it.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th January 1922.

The western depression has further intensified and given local rain in northeast Baluchistan. It is causing heavy cloud over large part of northwest India. Chaman reports half an inch.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRI. THE 27TH OF JAN. 1922

Station.	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum past 24 hours	Departure from Normal	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total since 1st January last	Departure since 1st January
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	76	65.8	7	0.12	10.90	+7.98
Do. (26th)	80	3 2.2	8	..	5.7	+1.76
Jask	..	..	..	..	1.37	+0.74
Muskat	..	..	..	..	0.25	+3.16
Do. (26th	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71	44.1	5	..	0.71	+0.55
Rawalpindi	63	2 3.0	9	..	0.71	+0.28
Lahore	68	3 4.1	7	..	1.45	+0.91
Hissar	73	4 0.1	7	..	0.00	+0.00
Ambala	68	7.48	7	..	0.71	+0.41
Delhi	69	2 5 2	0	..	1.11	+0.32
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	71	46.5	7	..	1.75	—0.00
Mainpuri	72	2 4.4	8	..	1.19	+0.16
Shahjahanpur	70	0 4.8	7	..	2.48	+2.10
Cawnpore	70	0 4.7	7	..	1.32	—0.73
Allahabad	70	0 4.7	8	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	69	7 5 1	9	..	0.03	+2.11
Karachi	75	5 5.6	5	..	0.15	+0.58
Hyderabad	72	9 4 3.1	5	..	..	—0.83
Mirpur	74	5 1.1	6	..	..	—0.30
Kotah	76	4 0.6	5	..	0.05	—0.16
Mount Abu	..	61.4	4	..	0.09	—0.26
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	75.2	46.1	4	..	0	—2.24
Dwarka	69 2	3 5.6	8	..	0	—1.27
Veraval	79 0	5 2.1	3	..	0	—0.27
Rajkot	82	5 0.1	4	..	0	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	83.2	5 0	4	..	0	—0.18
Surat	86.0	5 6	7	..	0	—0.72
Ahmedabad	83	4 9.9	3	..	0	—0.06
Deesa	73	5 0.5	9	..	0	—0.48
Ko rush	79.1	..	5	..	0.48	+0.68
Indore	81.	45.8	5	..	0 86	—0.32
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	71	8 0.4	7	..	0.2	—1.21
Saugor	71	5 1.4	5	..	1.77	+0.77
Hoshangabad	76	5 1.2	6	..	2.87	+0.75
Khandwa	84	5 3.4	4	..	1.72	+1.20
Akola	86.	2 2.	5	..	2.26	+1.75
Amraoti	83.	0 1.	4	..	0.31	—0.87
Wagha	83	2 2.4	5	..	0	—0.99
Chanda	82	5 3.0	5	..	1.14	—0.56
Raipur	76.	4 4.3	5	..	2.87	+0.89
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84	9 6.1	7	..	0	—1.16
Ratnagiri	90.	0 6.5	5	..	0.25	—0.80
Harmangar	85.	1 7.1	0	..	1.24	+2.48
Karwar	87	3 6.1	5	..	1.17	—0.31
DECCAN AND SOUTH INDIA—						
HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.	2 2.9	4	..	0.54	—1.01
Ahmednagar	85.	1 3.4	5	..	0.21	—0.78
Poona	86	4 5.1	4	..	0.18	—0.14
Sholapur	86.	7 6 0.1	5	..	0.30	+0.48
Dharwar	85.	1 5 0.1	6	..	0.34	+0.38
Belgaum	83	7 5 7.0	5	..	0.21	+0.57
Aurangabad	88.	9 5 0.	4	..	1.18	+0.78
Nizamabad (Red)	89	0 7.8	6	..	2.44	+2.11
Hyderabad	81	2 5 9.0	5	..	0.78	+1.47
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Bangalore	88	9 6 0.3	6	..	1.21	—1.35
Calicut	86	8 7 0.3	8	..	4.86	—11.65
Cochin	86.	7 7 0	6	..	6 07	—2.78
Colombo	89.	0 7 0 9	5	..	0.47	—1.79
MADRAS (EXCEPTING MALABAR) AND SOUTH—						
Madanpalam	86	0 6 5.2	7	..	3.50	—1.47
Bellary	8	3 6 8	7	..	4.6	+1.79
Cuddapah	87.	0 6 4	7	..	2.2	—1.44
Madras	85	8 7 0	8	..	0.2	—10.64
Nan al pa—	8	4 5 6.0	5	..	4.7	+1.38
Coimbatore	84	5 6 9	6	..	5.6	+0.47
Vizhinjapolv	90	2 7 6	2	..	8	—2.67
Nagapatam	82	8 7 7	6	..	0	—10.11

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Eruch. D. Engineer & Coy.
364 Two Tanks, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot. Quieter	10 19
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels	18 75
New York 11 a.m. March	17 50
(As known in Liverpool at May	17 15
closing time.) July	16 69
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	16 53
July	16 11

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd,

Months	To-day's Price.
Jan.	10 25
Feb.	—
Mar.	10 17
April	—
May	10 18
June	—
July	10 07
Aug.	—
Sept	—
Oct.	9 70
Nov.	—
Dec	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd

Months	To day's price
January	10 12
February	10 09
March	10 10
April	10 05
May	10 06
June	10 01
July	9 98
August	9 88
September	9 72
Oct.	9 59
Novembers	9 50
December	9 44

Tone :—Easy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd.

Months	To-day s price.
Jan.	17 45
February	17 60
March	17 75
April	17 90
May	18 10
June	18 25
July	18 35

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd.

M. G. Bengal, Good	6 45	Nominal.
" " Fully Good	6 95	
" " Fine	7 45	
" No. 1 Oomre, Good	8 00	
" " " Fully Good	8 50	
" " " Fine	9 00	
" Broach, Good	8 60	
" " Fully Good	9 10	
" " Fine	9 60	
" Scinde, Good	6 35	
" " Fully Good	6 85	
" " Fine	7 35	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York March	17 42
" " " May	17 03
" " " July	16 56
" " " Oct.	15 94
Spot Cotton at New York	17 75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	16 35
Futures at New Orleans July	14 95
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 15/16
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	64 7/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 23rd.

Rentes 3 p/c	56
Bar Silver spot	34 3/4
" 2 months hence	34 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 dy smarket loans	3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c since 3rd Nov. 1921).	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 23rd.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE-cash lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	47/6
BARLETTA RUSSO 61 6 lbs Jan.-Feb Sellers	47
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	53

Tone :—Firmer

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 3/4
Hongkong	£102
National	£ 38

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship	not quoted-Nominal

Tone of Rapeseed :—

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	13 3/4
Dec.-Jan. Quiet	£ 19

Tone of Linseed :—

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Dec-Jan Sellers	£ 8 7/8
Toria Rapeseed :—Dec-Jan. Paid. Steadier	£ 15
Linseed, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Sellers	
Poor demand	£ 17 1 4

Tone :—

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 65
Copper Braziers	£ 92
Yellow Metal	8 6/8
Hard Spelter	21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 79 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 83 1/4
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 94
Consols 2 1/2 %	54 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	62
Govt. Securities 3 %	54
Indian 7 p/c, Loan	£ 106 3/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar.	12 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	9 1/2
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21/6

Tone.—Firmer.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawapore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	18
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Mar. Nominal	22
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan.-Mar. Nominal	22/3

Tone :—

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Jan. 27.

To-day Reuter reported a further drop of 69 points in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 417 and gradually advanced till Rs. 425. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 420 and Rs. 425 and the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 423. The Bazar finaly closed at Rs. 423. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 423 and closed at Rs. 429. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 359 and advanced till Rs. 365 the rate at 4 p.m., being Rs. 363½. Fine Odmra May opened at Rs. 372 and was Rs. 377 at 4 p.m., F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 308 and May Rs. 318 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton showed steady feeling yesterday. Japan Shippers bought some nice high class Nagpur/Wardha cotton and fine Berars. About 7000 lbs. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan. 27th.

Fully Good Broach April/May,	429
" " Bengal March	312
" " " May	322
Fine Oomra March	270
" " May	282

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 27th

F G M. G. Broach April/May	424
F. G M. G. Bengal March	308
" " " May	—
Fine M. G. Oomra Masch	364
" " " May	375

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Jan 27th

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab		335	315	295
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	375	360	345	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	405	390	375	—
M. G Central P. No. 2	390	375	360	—
M. G, Southern				

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m on 26th Jan. 1922

Cotton	17,726 Bs
Wheat	102 "
Linseed	223 "
Rapeseed	80 "
Gingellyseed	Nil "
Popyseed	Nil "
Groundnu	6,391 "
Castorseed	138 "
Rice	193 "
Myrabollams	2,211 "
Cottonseed	7,796 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	198 "
Jowar	82 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Sajra	963 "
Coal	6,822 Tons

PIECE-GOODS.

Jan. 27.

A very quiet tone has prevailed in the Cloth Market during the past week. Buying has been very irregular and confined to a few pieces here and there to meet the immediate requirements. Though values have come down to some extent they have not attracted the attention of buyers. Wholesale enquiry from the up-country districts has been absent, and there can hardly be any relief for the merchants until the demand is experienced. Sellers are willing to make sacrifices in order to clear off their dear stocks, but without buyers to meet them, transactions cannot result. Hopes for a better demand have been entertained since a long time, but these have so far not been realised, and now the dealers have been expecting enquiries for the "Holi." The chief cause of the lack of demand has been the strong agitation against the use of foreign cloth, but there are other factors which have also to be taken into consideration. The current values of cloths are still on a very high level, the financial stringency is being keenly felt, the easier feeling in Manchester is causing anxiety and the would-be buyers are deterred from purchasing in the hope of getting in at lower rates later on. Owing to the heavy decline in Indian cotton, values of local mill cloths have declined and this in turn has had a depressing effect on the market in Manchester goods. Stocks in the hands of merchants as well as importing firms are still heavy and owing to the locking up of capital, several dealers are finding considerable difficulty in financing business. The weaker tone of the exchange has made matters worse and the uncertainty regarding its future course has prevented buyers from acting one way or the other. Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, whilst proposing the resolution in the Legislative Assembly for the appointment of a Committee to consider the present policy of currency and exchange, very ably dealt with the case. He said that the merchants were naturally misled by the policy of the Government and trusting to the Government's ability to maintain the exchange at 2s. placed their orders accordingly with a consequent heavy loss to them. He further stated that the one thing more than any other which disturbs trade is the uncertainty of exchange, and by keeping the exchange on our Statute Book at an unobtainable level, the uncertainty is increased tenfold, and that during last September-October, when exchange began to rise to about 1/5d. it was difficult for the merchants to know whether it would still go up by any manipulation on the part of the Government of India, which uncertainty prevented many people from covering their purchases. He gave his opinion that the Government had been following a system by which merchants had lost heavily and had become even insolvents and when they could not pay the English firms it was said Indian merchants were all dishonest. Though the resolution was lost by a narrow majority, it has served to open the eyes of all concerned and there is no doubt as to the superiority of the losing side which had the best of the arguments.

The Manchester Market has been steady. There has not been any general flow of orders and it is rather difficult to gauge the turnover. Some business has been done as already reported, but as low rates have been accepted by the makers they are not anxious to fill their order books with business and as soon as they sell they put up the prices. Most of the shippers are not in a position to anticipate future requirements owing to financial stringency. The statistics for the end of the year 1921 show that the index figure for cotton cloth has declined by 59 points from 238 to 179 as compared with the previous year, assuming that the quotation on the 31st July, 1914, was 100. The lowest price of American cotton was 7.13d. per lb. on the 28th February, 1921, and the highest 15.71d. per lb. on the 29th September, 1921. The lowest point touched in Egyptian cotton was 18d. from 28th February to 4th March, 1921, and the highest price reached was 30.75d. on the 4th October, 1921.

The wholesale business in Calcutta, which has remained in the old hands, is still very much disorganised. There has been much ado in some quarters regarding the transfer of the trade from the old dealers to the Afghan Shinwaries and the Bombay Mahomedan Borahs, and it is alleged that the boycott of foreign piece-goods was absolutely dead. This is far from the truth. Some sales may have resulted owing to cheaper rates and due to immediate requirements, but one swallow does not indicate the summer, and the market is far from being healthy, especially due to the position created by the exchange.

The Cloth Markets were closed on Friday owing to the "Amwas" holiday.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds	Rs	as.	P
Ralli's Farl No. 2000	36	×37½/8	15	0	0
" 1800	45	× "	18	0	0
" No. 33000	45	× "	17	0	0
" " 2800	37	× "	13	8	0
Graham & Co. 2730	39	× "	15	0	0
" Yellow Horse	43	×38½		—	
" No. 2810	44	×38½		—	
Dewhurst's BBB	38	×38½	23	8	0
" BB	36	×38 1/2	20	8	0
" Rupee No. 5	38	×38½		—	
Rates' No. 12838	41	×37½/8		—	
Bombay Co.'s No. 2560	44	×38		—	
" No. 1500	39	×37½/38	15	0	0
" No. 5800	38	×37½/38		—	
Ritchie's No. 519	38	×37½/38		—	
" " 4462	41	× "		—	
" " 1666	33	×37/37½		—	
Forbes " 651	38	×37½/36		—	
Lyon's Shunker	3	× "		—	

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	28	× 40	22	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26	× 40	15	4	0
Mitsui's Elephant	28	× 40	19	12	0

GREY SCONETEES—

Ralli's No. 18	45	× 22	6	11	0
" " 15	46	× 22	7	11	0
" " 133	46	× 22	7	4	0
" " 636	44	× 22	8	8	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No 1500	32	× 42	22	0	0
H B T.C. 40000	36	× 40	32	0	0
Ralli's No. 9689	37	× 40	22	0	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	33	× 40		—	
" 151	33	× 40	22	0	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No 6	41	× 19		—	
" No. 60	46	× 18		—	
" No 600	51	× 18	18	12	0
" No. 6000	56	× 18		—	
" No. 88	58	× 20	10	0	0
" No. 1270	27	× 18	4	12	0
" No. 818	39	× 20	10	2	0
" No. 1440	38	× 20	7	8	0
" No. 6252	42	× 20	14	0	0
" No. 2755	42	× 20	15	8	0
" No. 1703	52	× 20	21	10	0
Bitchie's No. 1260	27	× 18	4	12	0
" No. 119	37	× 18	6	8	0
" No. 229	42	× 18	8	0	0
" No. 33	47	× 18	7	8	0
" 18/4R 38" 48" 48"	53	× 18	9	14	0
" No 95	55	× 20	16	0	0
" " 66999	40	× 18		—	
" " 86/99		"		—	
" No. 276	40	× 18		—	
" No. 875	45	× 18		—	
" No. 975	50	× 18		—	
" No. 615		"	8	0	0
Graham's "Baloos"	58	× 20	10	0	0
" No. 142	34	× 10		—	
" No. 850	36	× 18	11	0	0
Greaves No. 5080	27	× 18	4	10	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27	× 18	5	0	0
" Nos. 61/8	"		4	12	0
" No. 1900	"		4	5	0
" No. 39620 T.B.	38	× 22	8	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28	× 18		—	
" 95950/97970				—	
" Saraswati	38	×18	10	4	0
" "Tipoo W/WWW	34	×18	9	8	0
" No. 50000			7	0	0
" Nos. 33340/33350/33360		"	7	8	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	26	×18	4	10	0
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000		"		—	
" No. 8000 T.B	38	×23	7	12	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	23	×18	4	8	0
S. W. & Co's Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"		"	4	8	0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ		"	4	8	0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Gray Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

COLOURS MARKET.

January 27.

The quotations are as follows:—

Alizerine 20 per cent. Rs. 120 (almost steady).
Congo red Rs. 2-8 (slight increase in demand.
Magenta Xls. Rs. 13 (no fluctuations).
Methyl violet Rs. 7.
Melacgite green Rs. 9 (Dull).
Madrasi fast red Rs. 10 (small demand).
Direct green Rs. 4-8 (Quiet).
Benzo perpurine Rs. 3-8 (no immediate rise).
Delta perpurine Rs. 5.
Metanil yellow Rs. 3-8.
Nigrosine Xls. Rs. 3.
Hematine Xls. Rs. 1-8 (very poor demand).

The market in general is very silent and the business recorded is also comparatively poor.

FORD OWNERS

WHY WORRY YOURSELVES ABOUT YOUR SPARES WHEN WE CAN GIVE YOU

RELIABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY

FORD CAR SPARE PARTS

No order too small or bing to handle. Discount to Traders. Prices on Application.

WRITE TO

THE PRAMASHAW MOTOR CAR CO.,

Telegrams: "PRAMASHAW" NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Mar.	18%	320
Alliance Bk of Imla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17½	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11½	5
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	do.	12½	124
Central			33%	310
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	..	7%	45
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs7	75	..	..	19-4
EXCHANGE BANKS	£			£
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	..	7%	04
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	13	..	33%	95
Mercantile Bank	12	A	25Mar.-Sept.	14%	22½
National Financing	..	25	Feb, Oct.	8%	03

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	250	500
For.	475	Nov.	50	1 20
Harvey and Sabh pty	500	July	70	6-5
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	17 1-2
Manmar Mf.	250	Aug.	15	105
New Bazar	500	Oct.	50	4 0
New Motussi Co.	400	Nov.	70	913
New Prince of Wa	500	Oct.	50	350
Vokert U.P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept	40	540

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholkaky	100	Mar.-Aug.	7 %	118
Ahmedabad Prantejky	500	do.	6 %	555
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	8 %	101
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	85
Chapa mukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4 %	65
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Gujerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	6 %	73
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4 %	67
Larkhana Railway	100	..	4 %	85
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	59
Mymensingh Bhahrab Bazaar Ry.	100	..	4 %	84
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4 %	59
Sialkot Narow L.	100	April-Oct.	2 %	65
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	8 %	110
Sind Light Ry.	100	..	5 %	108
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	9 %	505
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	..	4 %	95

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec.	100	..	10%	150
Andhra Valley O	1,300	..	4%	67
Adhura Valley P	1,000	..	4%	100
P Rs.	50	..	1%	56
B. E. S. and T Co. Rs. 5	May. ct. Rs.		6	117/8
Karachi B 9	..	..	..	108
Surat Elect.	1,000	Jan.	25	78 x d
" P.	1,000	Jan.	85	870
Telephone	100	..	2	147.8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIE.

			Half Year div. Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	130	2,700
Alliance Cotton	100	..	7	320
Apola	100	..	5	95
Bo Cotton Manufg.	500		80	1,190
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1600
Bombay United	150	..	25	945
Bradbury Mills	250	..	50	1,075
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	28	747/4
Central India	500	May-Nov.	210	4,510
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	430
Colaba Land & Mill	100	..	40	2,520
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	125	280
Cresent	100	do.	25	580
Currimbhoy	250	do.	30	1575/8
David	250	do.	20	1 550
Dawn	230	do.	60	350
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	15	630
Emperor Edward	500	do.	85	820
Fazulbhoy	1,000	May	75	1,48
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	1,840
Framji Petit	1,000	May	75	1 2o0
Gold Mohor	500	..	126	1 600
Globe	100	..	Nil.	30
Hindustan	1,000	..	140	800
Hydcerabad	1 000	April-Oct.	200	1 500
Ind. Dyeing & Bleachg.	100	do.	12	225
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	100	760
Indo-China Mfg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	..	255
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	17	315
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	315
Jewraj Baloo	1 000	April-Oct.	40	400
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	1,175
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	750	1, 30
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	700	800
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	31,85
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	150	4,700
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	135	2,900
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	50	2,600
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	200	45,50
Mathuradas Mills	500	..	100	1024
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	Nil.	300
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		400	6 00
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	£130	710
New Great Eastern	200	..	10	30
Pabaney	250	..	Nil.	925
Pearl	250		55	110.5
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	1047/8
Planet Mill	100	..	5	250
Premier	85		10092	210
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	..	100
Sassoon Cotton	1,0	0 April-Oct.	100	510
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	545
Sholapore	1 000	do.	725	10500
Simplex	2	6 June.-Dec.	100	832/8
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	..	Nil.	380
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	135	2 400N
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	4 70
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	1435
Tata O	500	..	95	1350N
P	500	..	6	425
Union Mill	250	..	6	400
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	76	2100
P	500	..	7%	550
Western India	1000		160	625

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	90	Oct.-May	100	40
Back Bay Bath	50	..	650	nom.
Badham Pile	70	..	10	10
Bo.Burma T. Corporta.	125	..	25	810
Bo. Burma T.Corporta. New Issue 25	125	..	..	145pm.
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	18,25
B by Ice Mfg.	40	..	2	16
Bombay Steam Navi G gation Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	12	240
	P 250	Oct.	6%	230
British BurmaPetroleum	6	Mar.-Oct.	..	10/12
Bo.Electric Supply P. and T. Co. Ltd.	£10	..	6%	164
	£10	..	10	787
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	10	..	2	38/8
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10	April	4	224
Empire Life Rs. 50	400	"	42%	45
The Eastern O	15	..	5%	28
Chemical Co. D2sh	1	..	Nil.	50
Indian Cement Co.	250	..	20	300
Katni Cement	40	..	44	130xd
Indian Cotton Oil O100	100	Dec.-July	7%	5pm.
Co. P. 200	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oc5.-July	15	227
Jost s Eng. Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	30%	85
Kemp & Co.	200	July	20	975
Marcks & Co.	100	Juy	8	80
Mars and Price Co.	100	..	4%	84
Mars ane Price Co.	100	..	7%	75
McKenzies Ltd.	100	..	30	375
New Union Four Mi	100	..	25	140
O.Govt-S.Life A.Rs. 50	200	May	30%	350
Phi ips & Co.	40	July	Nil	40
Port Canning Co.	1 000	Sep.	45	600
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	4	29
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	3 %	135
O	75	Sept.	9	78/12
Tata Iron Stee Co. D	30	..	80	250
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	140
Tata Iron Ord (NI)	75	..	..	65
Dif (,,)	400	..	..	210
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	..	..	100 pm
Thacker & Co.	50	June	80%	225
Tata Oil Mi s	100	..	93	67/8
Western India Chemical Co.	10	..	..	5dls.

D—Cum Div. N—Nomina
B—Buy, E—Ex Dividend

Telegrams :—Chemicolor, Bombay. *Telephone* 3642 & 2331, Bombay

K. H. KABBUR & CO.

(K. H. KABBUR)

Colours Chemicals—Millstores

56, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
also at

LONDON—ALEXANDRIA—PARIS—MILAN.
MADRAS—CALCUTTA—DELHI—MADURA, etc.

Aniline, Alizarinearine, Indanthrine and Anglo-Colours, also heavy Chemicals Dyeing, Printing, Leather, paper and other works.

The following Consignments just received :—

SULPHUR BLACK
CONCORED
RHODAMINE
ORANGE II
DIRECT YELLOW

Indanthrine BLUE RS (double parts)
Indanthrine BLUE G. C. D. (Single and double paste)
Indanthrine YELLOW G. T.
Indanthrine Red VIOLET RRN
ALGOL-RED, BLUE PINK, etc.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-5 0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 28-3-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 28-2-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 22 4-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 21-8-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 20-4.0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 9/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 19/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 11/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 23/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/ss D. A. 1/4.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 23/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 3/4.
Tone of Exchange:—
Steady Market.
On Paris:—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 333.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 355.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 345.
Bank's buying 60 D/st
On Japan:
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 171½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 160½.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 202
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 271.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 177½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 367.
London Gold ready sh. 97-5..
London Silver ready d. 35..
Lonon Silver forward d. 34-8.
Tone of Silver—
Quiet—Small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols. 4.22 3/4.
French Exchange—Frcs. 51.80.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 21.70.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 54.00.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 96.00.
German Exchange—Mrks. 860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 57-12.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 75..
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 99/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928. Rs. 99/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 99/12.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 99/12.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1931, Rs. 99/12.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.

FINANCE.

Money continues in fair demand, although the rates are unchanged. Call Money rate is about 4 to 4½ per cent. The fixed deposit rate is about 5½ per cent. for three and four months period.

The chief event of the week has been the overthrowing of the resolution for another Currency Committee. Two very important things promised by the Finance member are: (1) that no reverse councils will be sold without the sanction of the Assembly, and (2) that the Indian mints will be open to the free coinage of gold, as currency, when circumstances permit.

Exchange dropped to 1/3 19/32 on heavy settlements for bullion imports, but the market recovered and closes steady at 1/3 23/32 on moderate sales by houses, possibly for exports. Trade generally is still very dull and there are no signs of its revivals in the near future. Wheat imports still continue, but now on a limited scale.

Gold has been a steady market on weaker sterling; but closes at Rs. 28-4-6 after touching Rs. 28-9-0 for ready delivery. The off-take is about 15,000 tolas a day and the stock is about one and half lakhs tolas. The total import of gold into Bombay from foreign countries during the week was for about Rs. 3,63,000.

Silver has been an excited market this week. There were violent fluctuations both for ready and forward delivery. Ready silver was at a premium of about twelve annas per hundred tolas, while February rate is higher by Rs. 1½ than March. There is a general belief in the bazar that the Government would impose a duty on silver imports; in this connection it may be remembered that the Babington-Smith report recommended the removal of the duty in 1920. The arguments then put forward by the majority report was that the price of silver was very high, consequently the people were either hoarding rupees or melting them down, hence if the duty was removed, it would facilitate India to buy silver bullion. But it also said that the duty may be re-imposed when necessry for fiscal reasons.

The minority report was not only for the removal of the duty, but was against its re-imposition too.

The total import of silver into Bombay from foreign countries during this week was for Rs. 12,78,000 and 348 bars. The daily off-take averaged about 273 bars. The stock in hand is about 1500 bars.

The Shanghai/London rate is 3/6 per tael, Hongkong/London rate 2/7 per dollar, and Japan/London rate 2/3 per yen.

SHARES.

The market was weak with more sellers than buyers. The effect has naturally been most pronounced in

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The s. s. Caledonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Public lecture on "The Present Situation" by Mr. S. R. Bomanji in Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Chotani will preside.

Meetings to enrol volunteers, Akhil Karnatak Sangh, Saraswat Building Gamdevi, 8-45 p.m.

B. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	2 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	12 40	7 55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay Peshwar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 30	20 45
Boat passenger	21 30	7 5

DADAR ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL

The Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Dadar English High School will take place to-day.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The annual meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University to-day (Saturday) at 5-45 p.m.

MOTOR WORKER'S UNION.

A mass meeting of Motor Workers' Union will be held at Marwari Vidyalaya at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday). All workers employed in Motor Works or garages are requested to attend.

BISHOP OF DAMAUM.

His Grace the Archbishop Bishop of Damaun who was on leave in Europe, is arriving here this morning by the Madras mail which is due at 8-40 a.m. at the Victoria Terminus.

BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the active volunteers excluding Students from A, B, C, and D, Wards are requested to be present at the Esplanade Maidan opposite Gaiety Theatre to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) sharp.

KAMGAR HITAWARDHAK SABHA.

A meeting of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha will be held at Manaji Hall, Lower Parel, to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. S. K. Bole will deliver an address on "Co-operation."

YOUNG THIESTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of Young Thiests' Union, Prarthana Samaj, Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar, B.A., LL.B., will speak on "Compensation" by Emerson, to-day, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) All are cordially invited to attend.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Ganesha Lodge Theosophical Society, Mr. Shankar Vishan Phadnis will deliver a public lecture on "Heart of Buddhism" to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Vaidya Bros' Hall Bhau Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GHAT KOPAR.

To-morrow at 8 a.m. a public procession will start singing national songs and at 9 a.m. a public lecture will be delivered in Sheth Lakhamsey Khetsey Hundivala's Bungalow, on the "Swarajya Army", by Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta Bar-at-Law, Liladharbhai and Jogdev.

SWAMI SATYADEO'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the National College Saraswati Mandir there will be a lecture by Swami Satyadeo for the students of Bombay to-morrow at 4 p.m. in the National College (103 Tardeo Road opposite Climax Syndicate Works). All are cordially invited to attend.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

On request of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee, the members and volunteers of Matunga Congress Committee will visit Ghatkopar to-morrow (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) and will perform Najarkirban at Ghatkopar, Matunga residents are requested to join the procession from Matunga Station at 7 a.m. (S.T.) on Sunday morning.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., will conduct the Sunday Class on "Art and Religion", in the hall of the Servants of India Society (Sandhurst Road), on Sunday next, the 29th instant, at 9 a.m. (S. T.). The class is open to the public.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be public lectures at the Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

(1) Today Saturday by Mr. S. K. Bomonji on "The Present Situation."

(2) Tomorrow Sunday by Swami Satya Dev on "The Rise of Nations."

(3) Thursday the 2nd proximo re. Poet Bulputram's Jayanti.

SANTA CRUZ VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the above Congress Committee two public meetings one to-day and another to-morrow will be held. At to-day's meeting Swami Satyadevji will speak on "Our Political Ideals" at 9 p.m. (S.T.) and on Sunday Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Srimati Satyadevi of Lahore will speak on "The Task before us" at 3-30 p.m. All are invited to attend.

THE LATE POPE.

Mr. I. E. Nanabhai H. Jinwalla, writes:—The Dawoodi Bohra community deeply mourns the loss of his late Holiness Pope Benedict XV who had endeared himself to all Christians and non-Christians by his paternal love, sincere sympathy, impartial justice and sincere deeds and specially by his good work in promoting peace among the nations of the world. A letter of condolence has been sent to his Grace the Bishop of Bombay, to the Cardinal Secretary of State, Rome and to the bereaved family of the Pope.

LATE MR. H. M. PARELKER.

Mr. Harischandra Madanji Parelker a well-known and respected resident of Parel Village died of Pneumonia in the early morning of Wednesday at an early age of 48. He belonged to the Pathare Kshatriya community and was in the Government Service for over 22 years as an Inspector of Income-Tax. He used always to extend his helping hand to poor widows and was a very good adviser and arbitrator in Parel Village. He was president of Parel Dutta Samaj for many years and his death was deeply mourned by numerous of his friends and relatives. His funeral was largely attended.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Clergy:—English—The Rev. H. J. Lane-Smith, M.A. Marathi—The Rev D A Yardi, B.A.

English Services—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 6-30 p.m. Evening prayer and sermon. Collections for Church expenses and poor.

Marathi service—9-35 a.m.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS AT DHANBAD.

Professor V. Kaushik of Bombay was, on his way back from Calcutta, asked by the Secretary of the Dhanbad Congress Committee to address a meeting there. The Professor made a stirring speech before a large gathering of about 5,000 people; and consequently about 73 volunteers were enlisted.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

During the early part of this week our market ruled excited on receipt of strong advices from Java and other Indian markets and prices for ready sugars were increased by three rupees per cwt all round. Since last two days on reports of quieter markets from Java and India and with profit taking, prices have again been reduced by over a rupee per cwt. During the week a large business has been done in Mauritius Crystals and European Beet for January March shipment.

Karachi and Calcutta markets remained strong with large business done. Since last two days both the markets are quiet.

Java market went up to 19½ gilders F O B and now price is quoted 17 gilders. A large quantity of New Crop Sugar has been sold by trust at 11 gilders F O B for May July delivery. Mauritius market is kept strong and Syndicate is reported to have sold 20,000 tons at Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 15-7-0 at 1 F Bombay.

Home Market keeps steady and a good business has been done in Beet Granulated Bold and small grains for India.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs 21-12-0 equals 22s F B Harbour stocks 76,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 20 equals 18s F B Harbour stocks 4,000 bags.

Belgian Rs. 21-8-0 equals 21s 6d F B Harbour stocks 20,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 21-8-0 F B Harbour stocks 70,000 bags.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

January 27.

German chemicals are advancing very slowly in rates, owing to certain internal troubles in Germany, however, they are offered cheaper in comparison to English chemicals. Bleaching powder ruled very easy. Aniline and Antimony salts saw no change. Glauber Salt was steady. Epsom Salt German is none in the market. Country salt changed hands at Rs. 8; Bichromate of Soda has increased demand, the rate nearly touched Rs. 55; Bichromate of still continued scarce with quotations at Rs. 75. though very few transactions are struck. Caustic soda 98 per cent. sagged and kept quiet at Rs. 29. Zinc Chloride German saw no further change and is quoted at Rs. 21; Magnesium Chloride is slowly advancing though the price is steady at Rs. 8.

QUOTATION:

Soda Sulphide Rs. 25.
Soda Caustic 98 per cent. Rs. 29.
Soda Phosphate Rs. 42.
Soda Bichromate Rs. 55.
Potash Bichromate Rs. 75.5
Salt Aniline Rs. 0-12-6.
Salt Glauber Rs. 5-8-0.
Salt Epsom Rs. 8.
Salt Antimony Rs. 1-2-6.
Chloride Zinc Rs. 21-0-0.
Chloride Magnes Rs. 8
Bleaching Powder Rs. 19-8-0 (U. A.)

MILL STORES MARKET.

January 27.

No important fluctuations have been noticed, the market continued almost as quiet as usual. Bandings and Ropes are ruling still easier, owing to slight fall in yarn market in England. Oldham bandings are quoted at Rs. 1-4-0, the Home offers have been steady at 16d. per lb. f.o.b. English port. Lambeth ropes are not in demand at present, and the local market kept quiet at Rs. 2-1-6 per lb. Egyptian Cotton Healds are offered by manufacturers at 39d. C. I. F. Bombay. Owing to sudden accumulations in the market consignments are offered at Rs. 2-15-0, whereas, retail transactions are closed at Rs. 3-1 per 800 eyes. Reeds are steady at Rs. 0-5-3 per 100 dents. Roller cloth, Sizing flannels and clearer cloth of Kenion make are slowly getting easier and the flannels twill are quoted at Rs. 5-8-0 per yd. Among Bobbins, there are no brisk inquiries, the slubbings and rowings keeping very silent. Conical pirns and rabbeth bobbins had slight inquiry but Japanese are poor in demand. Elastic healds are still very scarce and the rate is nearly Rs. 28 per 1000. The quotations are as under:—

Healds Rs. 3-1-0; Reeds 0-5-3; Roller skins Fine. Rs. 80-110; Picking Bands Rs. 2-9-0; Pickers No. 4 Rs. 75-110; Roller-cloth 16 and 18 oz. Rs. 11; Sizing flannel twill Rs. 5-8; Cylinder Fillet Rs. 1-2; Differ Fillet Rs. 1-2-0; Stripping fillet Re. 1; Bandings Rs. 1-5-0.

HOME-MARKETS.

During the week under review home market show rather a declining tendency owing to unsettled political out-look, poor trade demand and tired Bills selling out. We advise our people to buy October position in New York or Liverpool as a safe investment in the long run.

Week commencing from 19th Jan. 1922 to 25th Jany. 1922.			
Liverpool spot	1922	10.46	10.35 11
Newyork spot	1922	18.05	17.40 65
Liverpool March	1922	10.15	9.91 24
Liverpool May	1922	10.13	9.90 23
Newyork March	1922	17.76	17.05 71
Newyork May	1922	17.41	16.70 71

LOCAL MARKETS.

F. G. Baraih up May 1922 opened in the Bazar at Rs. 452½ on the 20th January, declined purpendicularly to Rs. 411 on the 24th again advanced to Rs. 422 on the above date, again dropped to Rs. 412 advanced to Rs. 429 to 430 on the 25th and closed with fluctuations at Rs. 431½ yesterday evening at Colaba.

Fine Oomra for March 1922 opened at Rs. 382 on the 20th January, declined to Rs. 344 on the 24th again advanced to Rs. 354 on the above date, and with fluctuations closed at Rs. 371 yesterday evening at Colaba.

The present big slump is due to failures for covering January Oomras and also owing to weak advices from home markets.

We advise you to buy Broach and March Oomras at a level of Rs. 400 and Rs. 340.

READY MARKET.

Our market for ready cotton maintained steady tone during the week under review. There was a fairly good demand for nice ready lots of Berar and Central provinces by Japan shippers and local millivalas. About Rs. 45,000 are reported to live been sold during the week. The Bull liquidation is over now and our market shows better feeling.

THE WEATEER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 27.

The Western depression has given a local rain and snow in North Baluchistan with few falls in Kashmir. Quetta and Pishin have had each half inch.

Forecast.—Extension in North-west Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Punjab.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT UNDER RENT ACT.

"SHABBIEST AND MEANEST SUIT."

DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Pratt.)

Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam ... Plaintiff.

vs.

Mrs. Louis King ..... Defendant.

The plaintiff brought this suit to eject the defendant who was his tenant from the premises in her occupation at the Esplanade Road, Fort. The defendant was a tenant in occupation of an attic in the plaintiff's building, on a monthly rent of Rs. 66. The plaintiff terminated the tenancy by a notice to quit given on 21st August 1921 alleging that he required the premises for his own use. The defendant pleaded the Rent Act, denying both the bona fides and the reasonables of the plaintiff's requirement. The plaintiff's case was that he was a merchant doing business in sugar, and he had an office at Nagdevi Street, where he kept his clerks and books of account. He wished to shift from this office to the premises in suit, alleging that it was more convenient, because he had to come to Fort daily being the director of various companies, and also because if he had an office in Fort he would be nearer the brokers and would get quicker information of the rates of Exchange.

Mr. Coltman appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant appeared in person.

His Lordship, giving judgment remarked in the course of it that the suit had been filed by a millionaire landlord to evict a lady of humble means, from an attic which she occupied. Dealing with the reasons given by the plaintiff for shifting his office from Nagdevi Street to the Fort, his Lordship remarked that it appeared to him that both the trifling inconveniences mentioned by the plaintiff would be overcome by the use of a motor-car and a telephone. It would take no time to go in a motor-car from Nagdevi Street to the Fort, and if brokers wished to see the plaintiff they could always ring him up on the telephone, and they would rather do that than climb up to an attic. His Lordship thought it preposterous that a tenant should be sacrificed for the sake of such petty inconveniences to the landlord.

Further his Lordship observed that he did not believe the bona fides of the plaintiff's requirements. He had admitted that ever since he purchased the property in 1917 he had had disputes with the defendant. In 1917 he had raised her rent by a notice to quit accompanied by a threat to charge 50 per cent. more rent for use and occupation. In April 1918 there had been further disputes. In May 1919 he had given notice to quit. In June 1919 he complained that the defendant or her children were causing damage to the roof and premises, and there had been disputes again in 1920. His Lordship had no doubt that the real reason why the plaintiff wished to evict the defendant was that he regarded her as a troublesome tenant, and that he had put forward a false plea of his personal requirement in order to secure her eviction. It was discreditable to a man of the plaintiff's wealth to stoop to such a device. This had been the shabbiest and meanest suit His Lordship had had to try under the Rent Act and it had been filed by a millionaire landlord.

His Lordship therefore dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

TAX ON PUBLIC CONVEYANCES

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the levy of compounded charges in respect of wheel tax on public conveyances. The following rates were recommended for the current year:—

(1) For each victoria with two horses Rs. 82. (2) For each rekla with one pair of bullocks Rs. 26. (3) For each labour cart with one pair of bullocks (the monsoon quarter July, August and September not being charged) Rs. 30. (4) For each bullock cart and one bullock Rs. 24-8-0. (5) For each hand cart Rs. 6.

The Commissioner said:

I now request the approval of the Standing Committee, under Section 185 of the Municipal Act, to compound with the owners of licensed public conveyances for the payment of wheel tax for the callendar year 1922, i.e., from 1st January to 31st December 1922, at the rates mentioned in this table. In calculating these rates, I have provided for the charge for the first quarter of the year on the basis of the compounded charges for the previous year and for the remaining three-quarters on the basis of the amended rates, allowing a reduction in each case in the same proportion as was allowed in compounding the charges for the previous years.

Re. a petition, dated the 6th instant, from Messrs. Virjee Lakhamsey and others, holders of licenses for bullock carts plying for hire in the City, complaining of the increased charges opposed to be levied in respect of labour carts, all the circumstances stated in the petition were considered by the Corporation before submitting their proposals for the revision of the rates. While the petitioners lay stress on the increase in the price of fodder and the wages of cart-drivers, they conveniently forget to mention the increased fares demanded by them. I may, however, mention that it is true that the rate in respect of labour carts was enhanced from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 in the year 1920. Before that year the compounded charge was Rs. 15 only per annum against the full charge of Rs. 20 per annum according to the Schedule rates. If the charges under the amended schedule were compounded on the same basis, the charges payable for the year 1922 would amount to Rs. 27-8-0 per annum instead of Rs. 30 as proposed above. There is one point to which the attention of the petitioners may be invited and that is that the new schedule provides for a maximum charge of Rs. 3 per quarter for labour carts with springs against Rs. 6 per quarter for labour carts without springs. If they fitted their carts with springs, they would save a considerable sum annually in respect of taxes, not to mention the other advantages which they would derive from the use of spring carts."

The Committee approved the scale and informed the petitioners that their request could not be compiled with.

GERMANS ARRESTED AT CALCUTTA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The Calcutta police to-day arrested eleven Germans with eleven revolvers from a German steamer lying in the Calcutta port. One of them was a lieutenant in the German Army during the war and was a prisoner of war in the hands of the British. They will be placed before the Magistrate.

SHAH OF PERSIA INCOGNITO.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

It is understood that the Shah of Persia has left Teheran incognito for Constantinople to visit his father.

THE PRINCE AT SECUNDERABAD.

RELIEW OF MILITARY PARADE.

(Associated Press.)

PRINCE OF WALES' CAMP, HYDERABAD, Jan. 26.

The Prince of Wales is spending to-day at Secunderabad, the British Cantonment, the residents of which turned out in strength this morning to welcome him to their station. The Prince motored the twelve miles from the "Falaknama Castle" to Secunderabad passing enroute the "Hussain Sagar" tank, a large expanse of water situated in the beautiful surroundings just outside the boundaries of the cantonment. The Prince's journey from the city was witnessed by large numbers of people, but the size of the crowds increased noticeably after he had entered Secunderabad and practically all shops and private residencies were dressed with flags and other decorations in honour of the visit, while in the neighbourhood of the maidan on which a parade of the troops of the garrison was held the throug of people was denser than ever and the Prince was warmly greeted as he drove by. On reaching the maidan the Prince was warmly greeted as he drove by. On reaching the maiden the Prince was greeted by H E. H. the Nizam and His Royal Highness then mounted his horse and rode on to parade while His Exalted Highness entered his motor car from which he watched the parade in a special enclosure in which were also present the Nizam's sons and all ministers and nobles of the state. In addition to the troops of garrison comprising the famous L. Battery Royal Horse Artillery and the Ammunition column, Fourth Royal Irish Dragoon Guards with colours, Fifth Cavalry 20/29th Royal Deccan Horse, 99th Battery and 133rd Battery Royal Field Artillery, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire regiments with colours. First Battalion Green Howards with colours, Seventy-fifth Carnatic Infantry with colours and three armoured cars on the Ninth Armoured Car Company, His Exalted Highness' first and second Imperial Service Lancers also participated in the parade. On the Prince's arrival the whole parade amounting to more than three thousand five hundred officers and men was drawn up in a line facing the base. After inspection the Prince took salute as the various units marched past and the mounted units returned before the Prince at the gallop; the whole parade afterwards advanced in review order and three thundering cheers were given for the King Emperor and the Prince. After inspecting the troops the Prince rode slowly round the parts of the ground open to the general public and was the recipient of hearty acclamations from thousands of all communities assembled there including large contingent of school children in picturesque parties with coloured banners displaying the names of their schools and at the conclusion of the parade the Prince performed a pleasing ceremony when he presented a Military Cross to Capt. A. A. Durand of the 133rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery and a double award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal and the order of title of Bahadur second class to Resildar Amir Mohammed Khan Bahadur of the Fifth Cavalry. The Prince who is remaining at Secunderabad until this evening plays polo this afternoon on the ground of the Fourth Dragoon Guards and will dine at the Residency this evening while in Secunderabad the visit of the Prince will be celebrated by distribution of food and clothing to the poor and illuminations arranged by the local Reception Committee.

PRINCE IN HYDERABAD.

A DINNER PARTY.

(Associated Press.)

Prince of Wales' Camp, HYDERABAD, Jan. 27.

The Prince of Wales last night attended a small dinner party given at the Residency by the Resident, Lieut.-Col. Knox and Mrs. Knox, the guests including H. E. H. the Nisam and Sir William and Lady Marshall. The dinner was followed by an informal dance, to which about three hundred leading residents of Hyderabad and Secunderabad were invited. The Residency and its grounds were exquisitely illuminated and dancing continued until early hours. The city was again illuminated last night and dense crowds paraded the principal thoroughfares of the city.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

At the Bengal Council meeting to-day, Hon. Mr. Kerr introduced the third and last of the series of taxation bills. A bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act 1899 in its application to Bengal, the object being to increase non-judicial stamp duties and moved, it be referred to a select committee. The Hon. Member said the bill had been approved by an expert committee. The motion was carried by 74 against 20.

THE PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

The Punjab Legislative Council will meet on the 21st February when the provincial budget will be presented.

On the 27th February, the Council will accord reception to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

On the 2nd and the 3rd March general discussion of the budget will take place.

The Governor has set apart eight days beginning with the 6th March for discussion on voting of grants.

POPE'S DEMISE.

CONDOLENCE TO VATICAN.

His Holiness Swami Shri Bharati Krishna Teerthji, Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya, Sharada Peeth, has addressed the following letter to His Grace the Arch Bishop of Bombay, in connection with the Pope's sad demise.

Esteemed Friend,

It is impossible to describe the sorrow and the shock created in our heart by the sad news received yesterday about the passing away of His Holiness the Late Pope Benedict XV, whom we had always looked upon as an ideal ecclesiastical Pontiff and whom, just over two months ago, we had occasion to describe publicly as "the true servant, the faithful soldier and the worthy Viceregent of Christ on earth." Kindly, on our behalf, arrange to convey our condolences and sympathy to the vatican in these terms.

We fervently hope, trust and pray that His Holiness the new Pope may receive from the Almighty and from His Saints, the measure of Divine Grace and be enabled to carry on the same noble and Christ-like tradition which his great predecessor had followed before him, to the Glory of God and the uplift of Man.

With Shri Narayan Smaran and ferventest prayers and best wishes for your long life and continued health, success and happiness all-round, cordially and sincerely yours ever,

SHRI BHARATI KRISHNA TEERTHJI.

ARCHBISHOP'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Your Holiness,

I am deeply touched by your letter of condolence on the death of His Holiness Pope Benedict XV., and by the words of appreciation which you have written.

His Holiness was indeed one of the greatest of men with understanding that could appreciate all, with heart of unbounded sympathy.

I shall see that your condolence is conveyed to the authorities in Rome through the proper channel.

I thank you for your kind wishes to myself. May God in His goodness give you His own blessing.

Your Holiness' Obedient Servant,

(Sd.) A. GOODIER,
Archbishop of Bombay.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

DRAFT OF COMENTION.

The object of the Democratic party is the development of party organization as an essential requisite of Parliamentary Government and as a means of obtaining for India the status of a Self-Governing Dominion at the earliest possible date by:—

(1) Carrying on a Campaign against waste in every department of Administration.

(2) Securing Fiscal Autonomy for India.

(3) Securing for every Province as large a measure of autonomy and independence from the Central Government as may be possible.

(4) Pressing for the Indianization of all the services.

(5) Adopting every measure which will bring about the complete responsibility of the Executive Government to the Legislative Assembly.

Every non-official member of the Legislative Assembly who signs the following declaration or pledge shall be entitled to join the Party:—

I. being a Member of the Democratic Party hereby subscribe to the creed, and pledge myself to abide by, and to vote and otherwise act in accordance with, the Rules of the said Party.

3. At the beginning of every session during the Delhi Session the party shall elect the following Office Bearers, who shall hold office until the end of the said session or the beginning of the Delhi Session in the following year:—

(1) A Chief Whip.

(2) Two Members in charge of each one of such subjects as the Party may determine.

(3) A Secretary.

(4) A Treasurer.

4. The Chief Whip may appoint such and so many whips as he may deem expedient.

5. Every member of the Party (a) shall speak and vote on any question in accordance with the decision of the party upon it, when one has been made;

(b) Shall be guided on any question which the party has not considered, by the instructions of the member in charge/Chief Whip.

6. When any subject is in charge of any Member, no Member of the party shall ordinarily speak upon it without first giving intimation, when possible, of his intention to do so to such Member in charge.

7. If any doubt arises as to the interpretation of the party's decision on any particular subject, every Member shall abide by the decision of the Chief Whip/Member in Charge and speak and vote in accordance thereto, but such Member may submit such decision to the Party for consideration at the next Meeting of the Party.

8. The Party may, notwithstanding anything in Rule (3), remove from office any [illegible] or Member in charge, at any Chief Whip for sufficient cause.

9. Any Member who is guilty of violating the pledge or declaration mentioned in Rule 2 shall be dismissed from the Party if the Party so decides at a Meeting of the Party. No such decision shall be made by Party. No such decision shall be effective to such member, and without hearing such explanation, if any as such member may give.

10. Every Member shall pay as subscription the sum of Rs. per and such other sum if any, as he may, in accordance with his means determine.

RULES OF BUSINESS.

1. There shall be a Meeting of the Party at the end of every day on which the House sits, in such Committee or other Room as the President may allot for the purpose, unless previous intimation to the contrary has been received by Members.

2. The Secretary shall convene such and so many other Meetings, as the Chief Whip may direct.

3. The Chief Whip shall be bound to direct the Secretary to convene the Meeting of the party on a requisition to such effect signed by at least 10 or 15 Members of the Party, within 3 days of the receipt of such requisition.

4. Unless the Chief Whip otherwise decides no resolution shall be discussed at a Meeting unless at least 24 or 48 hours have elapsed between the receipt of notice of such resolution and its discussion.

5. When at any Meeting any Resolution has been adopted as a Party Resolution owing to its importance as an All-India Subject, every Member of the Party shall give notice of such Resolution to the Secretary, Legislative Assembly, and shall ballot for the same.

6. Every Member of the Party shall submit through the Chief Whip every Resolution which he proposes to place before the Party for adoption as a Party Resolution.

7. When more than one Resolution have been so adopted, their priority for ballot purposes shall be determined by the Party.

8. No business shall be conducted at any meeting unless at least 10 or 15 Members are present.

9. When the above Rules are not applicable, the proceedings of the Party shall be conducted in accordance with the practice and procedure followed by the Legislative Assembly, or in the absence of the latter, of the House of Commons.

ALLHABAD NEWS.

MEETING HELD DISOBEYING GOVT. ORDERS

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

Nothing untoward happened last evening at the Non-Co-operation meeting held in contravention of the District Magistrate's orders. Mrs. Motilal Nehru presided, and admission was by tickets. The police did not interfere.

There was a very large attendance of pilgrims at the confluence of the two rivers, to-day being "Somvati Amawas," the most important day of the "Magh Mela." [illegible] ment has commenced a scheme for the propaganda in matters relating to sanitation by means of cinema and magic lantern lectures. Dr. A. Souza, Director of Epidemology, is touring in this connection and successful demonstrations were given here and at Benares by his assistants.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the following instructions strictly and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

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The period for which the subscription is meant should be mentioned.

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Genl. Manager,
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TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEZ."

THE PERTH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

SUMMER'S JOY 1
POIGNANT 2
NIGHT BOMBER 3

THE DANSBURY HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

SWEET ADARE 1
WESTERN WAVE 2

THE AINTREE PLATE.—Distance furlongs, 41 yards.

FLIGHT ERRANT 1
CERAGO 2
VERNA 3

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

ANXIOUS 1
DHAWAR 2
SEUMS 3

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

BELL METAL 1
OLIVINE 2
ULSTER LAD 3

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

MISS GOODENOUGH 1
SOUTH NOTTS 2
RENETTE 3

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

LOMO 1
DAPHNIS 2
FINAL PROOF 3

THE MULUND PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

HUNTSMAN 1
ROMEO 2
KUSRA 3

THE JUNIOR PLATE.—No. I.

MARSHAL PETAIN 1
ISHALLAH 2
MASTER MALIK 3

LUCKNOW RACES.

SATURDAY'S MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW Jan. 27.

The following are the Horses Left in for to morrow's races of the 3rd Lucknow Spring Meeting:—

BALLOYLE PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs. Jaunt 9-10 (w. o.)

IMAMBARA PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Sarfaraz 10/13, Red Due 9/5, Mountain Apple 8/5, Cobble 7-12, Belgraven 7/6 Bally Apple 7/0.

LUCKNOW GRAND NATIONAL. Distance about 2½ miles.

Irish Field 12/10, Lesto 11/11, Larigot 10/3, Chatty Pit 9/7, Zoroaster 9/6, Baldonnel 9/0.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP. Distance 6 furlongs.

Elsie R. 10/6, Fleurette 10/5 Heroic 10/3, Ballinderra 9/10, Careless Girl 9/8 May Morn 9/6 Wailly 9/1 Slow Coach 8/9, Bachelor Girl 8/6, Fancy Fair 8/1, Mooi 7/8, Virvie 7/5, Kishoree 7/2.

POINTS CUP. Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Galley Law 9/12, Monsieur James 9/6, Silver Gift 9/3, Forward Away 9/0, Rheidol 8/12, Nice Bird 8/11, Middleton 7/12, Jannock 7/0, Capricorn 7/0.

BAGHDAD PLATE. Distance 1½ miles.

Glencoe 10/2, Karun 8/13, Victorious 8/6 Bolloway 8/0 Varlet 7/12, Joker 7/12 Mubrook 7/8, Three Fifty 7/0.

MADRAS RACES,

HORSES LEFT IN

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

The following are the horses left in for tomorrow's meeting:—

MIDGET PLATE.—Grey Renard 10-10, Arab Knight 10-6, Fairy 12, Ornate 8-11, Cymbeline 8-7, Frosty Face 8, Mitigation 7-13, The Grafter 7-12, Long Boat 7-7, Key Note 7-7, Bowery 7-6, Gold Coin 7-3, Bonnie Prince 7-0, Naseebbar 7-0.

ELAIYAPURAM PLATE.—Abajala 10-4, Lycopodium 9-13, Espousal 9-6, Goras Darling 9-6 Sunny Lady 8-10, Polleban, 8-8, High Road 8-5, Buckbean 8-3, Daffun 7-6, Sibelldelangton 7-3, Laurentiabe 7-0.

LADY WILLINGDON PLATE.—Lookman 9-12, Decorationcre Model 9-2, Kingcraft 8-10, Special 8-7, Colonialbrg Corindabro Dickson 8-1 Isonomy 7-12, Salim 7-5, Marine 7-3, Commencement 7-0.

LADY GORDON FRASER CUP.—Gipsy's Advice 11-7, Fairie Knighteromax 9-0, Miss Twistum 7-11, Sundia 7-5, Wee Pam 7-1, Kapri 7-0.

HYDERABAD PLATE.—Lycopodium 9-8 Japonette 9-4, No Ball 8-9, Bewlay 8-7, Sunny Lady 8-5, Two Gates 7-11, Kaloolah 7-10, Daffun 7-1.

PALAVARAM PLATE.—Polycasta 9-10, Eagles Nest 9-2, Good Day 9-0, Tasty 8-11, Miss Slashen 8-8, Daffun 8-6, Sibelldelangton 8-5, Tanyum 8-1, Lookahead 8-0, Witch Doctor 8-0, Ballymacad 7-12, Avro 7-8, Sandoola 7-5, Prestean 7-4, Chicago May 7-4, Maid Marian 7-0.

BARRACKPORE SPRING RACES.

FIRST DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

The following horses are the left in for the Barrackpore spring meeting first day:—

THE ALIPORE PLATE (Div. 3).—Distance 5 furlongs.

Water Lily 9-1, Scarlet Berrill 9-10, Maybole 9-10, Ethna 9-0, Nirvana 8-9, Sage 8-8, Small Talk 8-6, Boy 8-6, Wardenstown 7-10, Curraghs 7-7, Galosha 7-7.

ALIPORE PLATE. Division 2.—Distance 5 furlongs.

San Fairy Ann 9-5, Beppe Star 9-2, Mercury 9-0, Moon Flower 8-12, Rose Lydia 8-12, Burma 8-12, Kulti Lass 8-11, Pommery 8-10, Lussker 8-10, Everywhere 8-7, Revue 8-4, Fiasco 8-3, Anghnaicloy 8-3, Torchlight 8-12, Fine Times 8-10, Last Spot 8-10, Charmio 8-6, Reconquista 8-5, Ozorina 8-6, Cork Glass 8-5, Rags 8-3, My Motto 8-3, Summers Hope 8-2, Kitty Ohara 7-13, Winning Way 7-12.

SKALDAH PLATE.—Distance.—7 furlongs. San Fairy Ann 10-5, Banner 9-3, French Maid 9-0, Milkson 8-10, Cambridge 8-8, Cylarity 8-7, Devas Vale 7-11, Gibsons Corner 7-10, Baby 7-9, Rhiannon 7-7, Perchance 7-7, Poseidon 9-7, Royal Sign 9-6, Cape Clear 9-5, Roncevaux 9-3, Still Better 8-12, Idyl 8-12, Simple Simon 8-11, Flying Foe 8-10, Barsen 8-9, Gavrelle 8-6, Shruleen 8-3, Demon 8-3, Golden Treasure 8-1, Porringer 8-0, Polignac 7-12, Verland Rose 7-7, Rathave 9-3, Aughnacloy 9-0, Brown Fowl 8-11, Torchlight 8-9, Chert 8-9, Sherwood Belle 8-8, Lady White 8-6, Ozorina 8-3, Leven Bridge 8-3, Lady Picton 8-3, Black Jess 8-1, Gibberish 8-1, Buff Mail 8-0.

STEWARDS PLATE. Division 2. Distance 9 furlongs.

Tycoon 9-5, Glen Glusset 9-3, Smoke Wreath 9-1, Grab 8-13, Aquae Solis 8-11, Ethelwill 8-8, Cylarity 8-4.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

With the departure of the Bandman Company, Vaudeville once more reigns at the Excelsior, and last night a company new to Bombay in "The Querries," opened a short season of a week.

Next Saturday will witness the opening of another new company in "The Opti-Mystics," to which reference has already been made. This company is touring the East under Mr. Bandman's direction, and it promises to be a very bright combination in which Okito, the magician who commits a fresh "murder" nightly and daily brings his victim back to life again, is the star attraction.

EXCELSIOR CENEMA.

An interesting cinema programme at the Excelsior includes "A Favour to a Friend." This is a film which features Emmy Wehlen in what is described as a role of great charm and human appeal. The story is romantic and full of colour, and is replete with adventurous incident. It is about a girl who goes to New York to lay claim to her deceased father's estate, only to find that it is in the hands of an unscrupulous executor. To evade the clutches of the crafty embezzler, she flees from her home to seek shelter with a friend, and the series of adventures that ensues is to say the least startling. How she extricates herself from her predicament, how in the midst of her embarrassment she finds that she is in love with one of her captors, and how she recovers her fortune only to lose her heart—all combine to form a romantic story.

THE EMPRESS.

Those who have visited the Empress during the past week have found much the same atmosphere in "The Adventures of Tarzan" as in the other "Tarzan" films, but the producers have certainly succeeded in creating a new interest, for while we have much the same setting no little ingenuity has been shown in working out the plot, and "Tarzan's" adventures bear little resemblance to those which have gone before. To-day we find Tarzan, in a subterranean chamber in the crater of the volcano, and there all manner of strange adventures befall him and the girl whose protector he is. And the end of the instalment finds the two of them in danger of being enveloped by a jungle fire. The best of the "Tarzan" film is that the story may be picked up at any stage, and that those who have not seen what has gone before need have no fear that it will seriously detract from the interest of this rollicking yarn of life and love in the jungle.

THE EMPIRE.

At the Empire the charming Norma Talmadge is to be seen in a film of contrasts. "Yes, or No?" is the title. One wife said "Yes," and the other said "No"—this in answer to the voice of the tempter. The one was a naughty little wife, one who allowed her hubby to sweat and to swet to try and keep pace with her spending powers: the other was a partner in work as well as in pleasure. It is one which all husbands should take their wives to see and (since its moral need not be confined to either sex) all wives should take their husbands to see.

GLOBE CINEMA.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have selected for their Globe programme this week another Indian picture of absorbing mythological interest. It is "Draupdi Swayamvar" or the Bridal Selection by Draupdi of her lord and master. It is a picture by the Bharat Film Company.

WEST END CINEMA.

"The Wolf Woman"—that is the title by which this week's supreme picture is known gives a really striking study of the "Weaker-Sex"—depicting Woman at her worst and Woman at her best. Miss Louise Glaum plays the former role, with her usual masterly 'abandon.' As a counterpoise to this genuis for evil, another young woman is introduced, who plays the angel.

MESSRS. PYNE HUGHMAN & CO.

Attention is drawn to Messrs. Pyne Hughman and Company's sale of machinery etc. at a reduction of 50 per cent. The advertisement appears elsewhere to-day. A number of the engines, pumps etc. are on view in Messrs. Pyne Hughman and Co's premises are at Graham Road, Ballard Pier where the intending purchaser will have an opportunity of viewing the articles on sale.

POLO IN LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 27.

The Finals of the Lucknow January Polo Tournament for Civil Service Week were played this afternoon in the presence of a large gathering including Her Excellency Countess of Ronaldshay, H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler and others.

The 15th Hussars challenge cup was won by Star and Crescent who met 11th Hussars by 3 goals to one. Teams were Star and Crescent:—Mr. E. P. S. Monckton, Capt. W. S. Griffiths, Capt. E. G. Atkinson, and Capt. A. L. B. Anderson (back). 11th Hussars Mr. R. W. Verelst, Capt. C. H. Tremayne, Capt. C. W. M. Norre, Lieut.-Col. M. J. Locket (back).

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN GUNTUR.

CONGRESS MEMBERS TO VISIT AREAS

FOR REPORT ON PEOPLE'S POSITION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

A Guntur telegram says that the District Congress Committee has passed a resolution appointing a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Prakasam and two others, to visit the areas where preparations for the campaign of non-payment of taxes are proceeding, and where payment has so far been suspended, and to report to the general body before the 11th February as to which areas fully satisfy the conditions laid down at Delhi as essential for starting Mass Civil Disobedience. Suspension of payment will continue pending the Committee's report.

A CASE THAT FAILED.

A PANWALLA ACQUITTED

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Bird charged one Mahboob Gool Mahomed a Muslim 'panwalla' with rioting and mischief on Nagpada Road on the 17th of November last, during the Prince's visit.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; while Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-Law defended the accused. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Barrister-at-Law watched the case on behalf of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Ltd.

Further hearing of the case was resumed yesterday.

DEFENCE WITNESS.

Hooseinkhan Abdullakhan said he had an Iron and Steel Foundry at Chowky Moholla. He knew the accused. He kept a pan-shop. He resided at Chowky Moholla. He had known the accused for the last 8 or 10 years. He found him to be a good and reliable man. The "jamat" entrusted him with the work of collecting funds for Angora. He had been taking a prominent part in doing that work. At about 9 a.m. on the 17th of November last, he left his house and had come down on the road. Nobody of the "jamat" had anticipated any trouble in the Moholla. The Patils of his Moholla were patrolling the street to guard the Moholla, as they saw some people running from the J. J. Hospital to Two Tanks. The streets were thus patrolled till evening that day. Accused was doing this duty at the Corner of the Street where his house was. He patrolled the streets and sometimes stayed with the accused for a couple of hours. When he came down from his house he came to the Corner where accused was. He remained with the accused for about half an hour. He used to see him at an interval of an hour of half an hour. Whenever accuse saw a crowd he used to ask them to disperse. All shops in the Moholla were open that day, including the accused's shop. The accused had performed a "nika" (marriage) before 4 or 5 years ago. She was a Jewess that the accused married. Her name was Mujli. Her Mohhomedan name was Fatma. She was converted to Islam before her marriage. They lived happily. The Jews were creating some trouble. He was also a landlord. Not a single Municipal lamp was broken in his Moholla. This was due to the watch they kept.

Cross-examined by Mr. Finan, the witness said he did not anticipate any trouble in the Moholla but they made the aforesaid arrangements because they did not want people from outside to come into Chowki Moholla or people from Chowky Moholla to go out. He met a Mahomedan Police Officer at the Nagpada Police Station. He told Inspector Bhandin what he knew about the accused. He told him the same what he had stated to-day in Court. Accused had a Khadi shirt, trousers and a white cap. He had no coat at the time. Sometimes accused accompanied him in patrolling the streets. Accused's servant was looking after his shop.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

After the evidence of the defence Mr. Azad, the Counsel for defence, said in the course of his address that it was a matter which would not take a long time to be disposed of. It was a case which was exceedingly simple. The only evidence for the prosecution to be considered was that of Mrs. Malpass. She saw the incident herself with her baby in hand. He had, however, no doubt that that was really true. In Bombay from early sunrise that day it was a matter of common knowledge that a disturbance was going on everywhere in the City. Mrs. Malpass's story, no doubt could be intelligibly followed, but in following her story the main thing they had got to bear in mind was that from the place (viz. from the Nagpada Police Station) she was observing the incident she could not exactly identify whether it was the same accused who took part in stone-throwing and so on. All that she said in her evidence was that she saw a stout man in the crowd participating in the disturbance. No doubt, she must have been very considerably confused and unnerved. It was therefore, that she thought that it was not safe to remain there any longer.

HER COOK'S EVIDENCE.

Now Francis' evidence was such as could be less accepted. He was not there when the incident came to pass curiously Francis deposed to what her mistress (viz. Mrs. Malpass) deposed to in the box. Of course a servant would naturally support his master and would talk in the same way in which he talked. That was, generally, a practice observed by subordinates.

He did not, however, wish to say that her story was unreliable. No doubt, these two witness were perfectly honest. Mrs. Malpass's evidence was subject to infirmities and inherent weakness. His Worship would find that there were other witnesses on the scene. There was also Sub-Inspector Patil He had not been called as a witness in this case. There was also a policeman according to the deposition of Mr. Bird that a police sepoy No. 50 was attached there for the last fifteen years. Now that policeman being a Mahomedan, was friendly with the Mohomedans of the Moholla in question. The name of that policeman was Sayed. He was also there to protect the whole Moholla.

Now as regard the third witness, Kelly Joseph, Mr. Azad, said in his evidence that he watched the incident at the Parsi Statue. His submission was that he (the Magistrate) could not accept his statement more so because there had been a fracas between Mussulmans and Jews. He (witness) saw the result of the fracas. He (witness) was one of the persons who was convicted several times. He always thought that in all these riot cases, His Worship had always found that there was some work that was artificially managed.

Under the circumstances, therefore had no doubt that the case would be disposed off very easily by His Worship. The defence witnesses had deposed to the fact that the accused had a "pan" shop of his own.

PROSECUTING INSPECTOR'S ADDRESS.

After Mr. Azad had finished his address, Mr. Finan, the Prosecuting Inspector said that the defence witnesses had asked His Worship to believe that the prosecution story was unreliable with regard to the disturbance that took place on the 17th of November. They had the testimony of Mrs. Malpass, who watched the whole incident from the police station. Her servant narrated the same story in his evidence. Nevertheless, they had got to remember that Mrs. Malpass was watching the accused who was actually in the crowd. Then again, they had evidence of witness Kelly Joseph, who described what he saw. Sub-Inspector Patil was not called as a witness in the case because of the fact that he had gone on six months' leave. He was, no doubt, the man who had fired five shots.

After Mr. Finan's address, His Worship in his short judgment said that the evidence of the prosecution rested on the evidence of three witnesses, viz., Mrs. Malpass; Francis and Kelly Joseph. Mrs. Malpass had not properly identified the accused as being in the crowd. From the day she had seen him she made no mention that she had seen a man of a particular description that was in the crowd. She only identified the accused after his arrest. Francis was not a very reliable witness.

Concluding, His Worship said that the prosecution case was extremely weak. He, under the circumstances, did not see his way to convict the accused on the evidence before him. He, therefore, ordered that the accused be acquitted.

BOMBAY BANK CASE.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT EXAMINED.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector R. Smith of C. I. D. charged Khushroo N. Banaji, a Parsi merchant, and Motiram Jayker, formerly a ledger clerk of Bank of Bombay with abetment and cheating in respect of Rs. 1,15,000 in 1920 committed by Soonder Rao Ranjit in respect of sums paid by the Bank of Bombay on two cheques drawn by the first accused of Rs. 75,000 on 24-4-20 and Rs. 40,000 on 15-7-20.

Mr. Kemp, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended K. N. Banaji and Messrs. M. V. Pradhan and W. K. Manker, pleaders, defended the second accused Motiram.

Mr. G. T. S. Little of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors, appeared to watch on behalf of the Imperial Bank.

Mr. Waman Rao, whose evidence was not finished at the last hearing, further examined by Mr. Kemp, explained at length the procedure of cashing cheques. After the 1st of April, 1920, the Bank had machine list instead of supplement. In case of cash transaction, the money paid out would appear in machine list cash transaction debite. If it was transfer entry it would appear in machine list head office debit. If it was clearing house transaction, it would appear in machine list first or second clearing debits. Witness produced machine list and pointed out an entry of Rs. 75,000 dated 26-4-20 and an entry of Rs. 40,000 dated 15-7-20 showing the cash transactions debit in accused's account. Witness also produced another entry of Rs. 60,000, dated 7-9-20, which was paid to the accused. Rs. 40,000 on 22-9-20 too were paid to the accused. Witness showed an entry dated 18-10-20 in which Rs. one lakh, were added in accused's account's total without any material detail. It was a part of Soonder Rao's duty to check these machine list cash transactions. He was supposed to check the machine list with the cheques.

Mr. Vicaji objected to these questions as he said they were not included in the charg sheet.

His Worship overruled the objection.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT'S DEPOSITION.

Mr. S. B. Billimoria, Public Accountant, then deposed that early in December 1920, he was asked by the Bombay Bank authorities to investigate accounts. He submitted his confidential report.

Mr. Little, on behalf of the Bank, did not object the report going in as evidence.

Mr. Vicaji objected but His Worship allowed to go the relative portion of the report connected with fraud.

Witness then stated that in 1919 in the account of accused Banaji there were false credits for Rs. 1,53,000 and in Hormusji and Co's account there were false credits to the extent of Rs. 27,000 and in Kushroo N. Banaji's account for 1920 there were false entries to the extent of Rs. 681,900 and cheques for Rs. 2,47,000 were not debited.

Further hearing was postponed till to-day.

MANUFACTURING COUNTERFEIT NOTES

FOUR PERSONS ARRESTED.

For sometime there has been a constant rumour going on in the city that some persons are counterfeiting currency notes, rupees and nickle coins. The police were making close enquiries about the matter but they were hitherto unsuccessful in their attempt to trace the culprits. At last their efforts were crowned with success when they traced a number of one-hundred rupee counterfeit currency note that were made use of in the broad day light. The Bombay C. I. D. Officers have after having made close and searching enquiries in the matter arrested four persons who are alleged to be implicated in uttering and cashing them. The police have also seized a number of notes in the various stages of preparation and articles used in manufacturing them.

A CLUE.

Sometime back Inspector Power received certain information that a forged currency note for one hundred rupees had been made and passed on to a merchant in Shaikh Memon Street. He consequently, kept a watch in the street and four days later, the person who was duped, saw two persons uttering a note and identified them as the persons who cashed the counterfeit note at his place four days ago. These persons were subsequently arrested and on being searched, four counterfeit notes were found on their person.

Inspector O'Brein, of the C. I. D., was entrusted with the investigation and he, on certain information obtained, went to Bulsar and arrested another man of the gang, who had in his possession a number of counterfeit notes in various stages of preparation, papers for printing them, ink, colour, plates, etc.

The police, however, did not stop here, but continued making further enquiries and in consequence of certain information received some police officers proceeded to Mahuwa, a port in Bhownuggar State and succeeded in arresting a fourth man. The house of this man in Bombay was searched and a number of papers, plates and materials for printing were found.

The above mentioned four persons are now in police custody.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES COMMITTEE.

EVIDENCE OF MESSRS. MAZMUDER AND SHIRRAS.

The adjourned general meeting of the Industrial Disputes Committee was held yesterday (Friday) evening at the Labour Office, Secretariat, Dr. Sir Stanley Reed presiding. Mr. Natuarlal Mazumdar, Manager, the Sholapur Mills, Ltd. was examined Another important witness was examined and that was Mr. Findley Shirras, the member-in-charge of the Labour Department of Government.

MR. N. MAZUMDAR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Natuarlal Mazumdar, in the course of his statement, said:—

"The total number of workmen employed at the Sholapur Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd. is about 8,400, out of which about 2,000 are women 700 half timers, the remaining 5,700 being adults and men; out of these, about 2,500 are coolies, about 350 carpenters, turners, fitters, sepoys etc. 1,000 weavers, the remaining being people working on machines either in Spinning or Weaving departments. I should here make a special mention of the fact that we employ about 550 to 600 people from the Criminal Tribes Settlement.

"Amongst the women, excepting the younger Mukadams and a few young reelers and winders, whose percentage to the total strength of women employed will hardly come to about 3 per cent., almost all are illiterate. The greatest percentage of literacy is found amongst weavers, carpenters, turners, fitters etc.. On the whole, out of the total employees, I believe, about 15 per cent. would be literate. The reason for high literacy in our mill is that mills have been maintaining a Mill School for the last 23 years for the children of mill employees, and that the mills are holding special halftimers classes for the last 6 years. The attendance at whole day school is at present 135 boys and 28 girls. All the half-timers attend half-timers' classes. By arrangement with the Criminal Tribes Settlement, children coming from there, numbering about 80 are attending the Criminal Tribes Settlement, children coming from there, numbering about 80 are attending the Criminal Tribes School. I will put literacy among the mill hands in Sholapur City as a whole at about 5 per cent. only. It would not be out of place to mention that other Mill Managers also estimate literacy at 5 per cent.

"I would suggest the formation of an Employees Co-partners' Association which should be given the chance of holding co-partnership certificates, aggregating in value to about 10 to 25 per cent. of the capital of the concern; each of these certificates should be of a small value, so as to be within the reach of common employees; the employee should not be allowed to hold more certificates than a certain value depending on the salary he draws.

"I would suggest that as soon as a workman has put in the necessary number of years to qualify himself for certificates, the certificates should be issued to him, on his passing a promissory note of the value of the certificates and the amount may subsequently be recovered by easy instalments. Whether the mill makes profits or not, like fixed depositors he should to paid 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, as interest on the same over and above the share in the profit that he would obtain. The reasons for my differentiating between old employees and fresh employees are as under:—

(i) Fresh employees are generally learners and hence their efficiency is low.

(ii) They may stick to work or they may go away. As is generally known about 10 per cent. of the people join and leave the concern they could not have the same interest in the concern as old workers who can also appreciate and realise the conditions of the industry.

(iii) It would be unfair that a workman who has obtained or is likely to obtain low wages in bad times should get an amount out of profits in the same proportion as a man who steps in only for a short period.

"Without the introduction both of the Works Committee and the Employees Co-partners' Association at the same time, I do not think there is any chance of a healthy solution of the various questions that are likely to arise from time to time between the employeers and the employeed. I think any of the two individually will not solve the problem.

Witness continuing, said supply of sanitary rooms, free medical help free primary and technical education, and schemes assuring loans at cheap rates of interest in all times of necessity, and such other facilities would go a great way in easing the situation.

"I am against a single conciliator altogether; I am also against of a board of conciliation where any outsider not knowing the a, b, c, of the industry has a voice; but although as mentioned above, I know that the representatives will not at present be able to secure acceptance of terms agreed to by them, I would favour the idea of a board of conciliation, composed only of representatives of the parties in order to create a better understanding and remove chances of misrepresentation and nullify the effects of misleading statements. Whatever legislation is framed it should be the same for Government, Railways and all other Industrial concerns. The board should consist of equal number of representatives of concerned parties and no outsiders should be included on the board.

Cross-examined by the Chairman, witness said that they were able to train the workmen from, say, Turners' grade to Fitters' grade and so on. They also taught carpentry to their workmen.

Chairman: Can you tell us what is your experience of the Criminal tribes?

Witness: Workmen belonging to that tribe, generally do not like to work. We have got some supervisors to look after their work.

Continuing, the witness, in examination by the Chairman, said that they had a Provident Fund. They were also going to have cheap looms for the benefit of workmen. They were going to start a Works Committee.

About the welfare work, the witness said that he would have medical aid; (he included the question of maternity in medical aid)) (2) stores; (3) cheap loans' scheme, such as provident fund. All these he considered most essential.

They have also started restaurants for their workmen. The workmen were charged for the cost of the materials purchased by them.

Chairman: Have you any experience of a mill strike?

Witness: Yes! I have experience of one mill strike.

Chairman: Can you tell us about it?

Witness: That strike of workmen was for wages. It lasted for two months and a half.

Continuing, the witness said that the strike was settled, but it was continued on account of the official attitude.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bole the witness said that he was in favour of compulsory education. The foundation of a Works Committee was essential. So far as his opinion went, restaurants were not likely to do any harm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, witness said that the average of women workers was between 20 and 50. Some were even above that. He was against Government interfering in labour disputes.

Cross-examined by Mr. G. K. Deodhar, the witness said, besides teaching the workmen with regard to three "Rs" technical education was also necessary. He was in favour of compulsory education.

Cross-examined by Mr. Petit, witness said that they had not yet the Works Committees yet. They were now thinking of introducing them. After the shorter hours of work, the workmen had become very studious in their work.

After Mr. Mazumdar's evidence had been over, Mr. Findley Shirass was next examined by the Committe.

MR. SHIRAS' EVIDENCE.

Mr. Shirass in the course of his oral evidence in reply to the Chairman stated that the Labour Office came into existence for many reasons, among which was the settlement of industrial disputes; the rights of labour with regard to wages and other items of industrial nature. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was greatly interested in the labour question. There was one important question to which he would draw their attention as to what would be their work in the near future. He classified in mainly four heads; viz., (1) Labour statistics; (2) labour intelligence; (3) the question of industrial disputes; and (4) labour legislation. He dilated on these main four questions at very great length.

Speaking about labour intelligence, Mr. Shiraz said that in connection with this question if he was allowed to say, he would say that he had got, at present, two main investigations. There was a lady investigator. A lady investigator had become most successful. She was looking after the welfare of women workers.

As regards labour legislation, the witness said they advised Government from time to time. They had the questions of Workmen's compensation, and of helping the labourers in time. The question of legislation was very important and they were continuously working for it. For the last four months they had been concentrating their attention on those four important questions.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Chairman: Do you think standardisation of wages was desirable?

Witness:—Most certainly.

Continuing, the witness, in reply to the Chairman said that he had no experience of Works Committee. The Works Committees, he could say, were most desirable, but in India they were difficult to manage. It was a very difficult problem. According to him the Ahmedabad Trade Unions were far superior as compared with those of Bombay. In Ahmedabad, they had organisation of the weavers. Men like Mr. Joseph Baptista and others were taking great interest in the labour question.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mohamedbhoy Currimbhoy, witness said he was in favour of a conciliation board. The best thing possible would be to have a simple act on the lines industrial courts' act of 1919. He did not want a penal section like that of Canada.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bole, witness said that he wanted to see the labour movement in the Presidency taking up the question of education. It was a very terrible thing that they had not pressed education among their workmen. India had her seat at the Genoa Conference and they had illiteracy among their workman. By education he did not mean at all "book-education" but they had to give a workman technical education.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas witness said that he, generally, sent circular letters to Collectors of Districts asking them to give him information about strikes. In the case of Bombay, he got such reports from the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Kanji: What is the policy of Government with regard to labour?

Witness: I have often heard people say that this Government was apathetic towards labour. His Excellency Lord Reading has been asking us as to what progress has been made with regard to the Trade Union.

As regards his own Government, witness said he could refer them to His Excellency's speech with regard to the matter in question.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar: Do you think, the monthly "Labour Gazette" reaches the workmen?

Witness: A colleague of mine was telling him, the other day to have the "Labour Gazette" translated into vernaculars. If that method is adopted. I think, labourers will be able to read the "Gazette."

Cross-examined by Mr. J. B. Petit, witness said that he was in touch with labour leaders like Mr. Joseph Baptista and others. He could understand the demands of workmen as he knew Hindoostani.

Thus, the Committee brought its work to a close. It will now form a report of its own. The Committee was, then, dissolved.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN BOMBAY.

CHINA MILL STRIKE CONTINUES.

The strike of the workmen belonging to the New China Mill at Sewri, working in the Reeling and Mule departments continued yesterday. In the morning the workmen did not collect at the mill premises, only a few of them were found loitering and whiling away their time, on the road. It appears that they are still firm in their demands. Up to now no untoward incident has come to pass.

NEW CHINA MILL STRIKE.

(Trade Union Publicity Bureau.)

FRIDAY.

A meeting of the women workers of the New China Mills, now on strike since Tuesday last, was held this morning at 9-30 a.m. at Wageeshwari, Bhoiwada. The women workers allege that they have been insulted, which is the immediate cause of the strike. They have some other grievances. In todays meeting a Union exclusively of women, the first of its kind in India was formed. The demands of the strikers are as follow:—

(1) For No. 12, seven rahats for per four annas instead of 12 annas present and for No. 6, six rahats instead of seven.

(2) Ten hours working day. (They allege that they are being made to work for 12 hours a day without even a fixed mid-day recess).

(3) Complete holiday on Sundays. If the work is to be carried on they demand double the wages.

(4) The Manager must apologise to the women.

(5) Strike days should be paid fully.

The above meeting was organised by the organiser of the Bombay Central Labour Federation. The Union of the women workers has authorized to negotiate with the authorities concerned on their behalf. The women are quite determined.

A MEETING OF MILL WORKERS.

(Trade Union Publicity Bureau.)

On Saturday, January 21st a meeting of Mill Workers was held at lower Parel with the object of explaining to the workers the aims of Trade Unionism. The organisers of the Bombay Central Labour Federation were present. A new feature of the meeting was the presence of women workers who related pitiful stories of poverty.

On January 23rd another large meeting was held in Lower Parel. Great enthusiasm prevailed. As rumours of impending strikes in mill areas had been current, the workers were exhorted under no circumstances to go on strike without previous sanction of their Unions. Women workers were present in large numbers.

A meeting exclusively of women working in mills has been called for January 25th. A Union of women workers, the first of its kind, is India, has been formed.

BOMBAY FLOUR AND OIL MILL.

WORKMEN DISSATISFIED.

One hundred and fifty-eight workmen of the Bombay Flour and Oil Mill, situated at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, laid down their tools all of a sudden, as they wanted bonus at the rate of ten per cent. on the total earning of the wages and allowance as they used to get every year. Last year the mill worked for about six months and the management, therefore, wanted to pay the bonus calculated on the wages only. It must be stated, however, that the mill authorities are not opposed to the bonus being given to the workmen, but it should be at their (management's) calculation and not workmen's.

Yesterday, a notice was put up by the management of the mill informing the workmen that if they were not willing to resume work the mill would be entirely closed down until further notice. In that case the workmen would be paid off their wages due to them *without a bonus*. Yesterday morning at about 8 o'clock, the workmen collected near the gates of the mill and after having read the notice quietly went away.

BENGAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

The following were the results of the games yesterday in connection with the Bengal Lawn Tennis Competition:—

Men's Singles (semi-final) N. S. Iyer beat S. Ghosal 6-4, 6-10.

Perkin's beat Major Couchman, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Men's Doubles. (4th round) Delangerede and Newton beat Brough and Sayers 6-3, 2-6, 7-5.

Men's Doubles—(Semi-final) Delangerede and Newton beat Robson and Floyd 8-6, 6-2.

Iyer and Brooke Edwards beat Iyer and Bolton 6-1, 6-0.

Mixed doubles—(Semi-final) Carrol and Mrs. Williams beat Mr. and Mrs. Bamford 6-2, 3-6, 6-1.

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UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PUBLIC MEETING

SUNDAY, 29TH INSTANT AT 6-30 P.M. (S. T)

MORARJI HALL (Cavel).

"THE CONGRESS APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU
AND
MR. K. P. KHADILKAR will address.

JAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
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Geo. Service & Co
Bombay.

O SURAJMAL R
N LALLUBHAI & Co A
E DIAMOND MARCHANTS T
No. 225 KALBADEVI, BOMBAY. E

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

V. K. AYER (Benares).—Too long.
HAFIZ AHMED.—(Rae Barelli):—The subject has already been covered sufficiently in our columns.
F. B. A.—(Mazagaon):—You have not signed your name.
DISILLUSIONED.—Your remarks are too personal. Knowing latter-day Mr. Khaparde as you seem to do, you were not justified in expecting anything else.
M. D. K.—The Malaviya Conference was not a failure.
SANDOSHI.—Why take what Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas says so seriously?

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, January 28, 1922.

PROPAGANDA.

A few days ago Lord Northcliffe was reported to have cabled to the London Press a sensational report of his discovery in the East of a net-work of German propaganda. The report did not make very plain the object of the propaganda his Lordship had found, but we conclude that this object was trade-expansion—and, provided the propaganda was not particularly untruthful, we see little in Lord Northcliffe's discovery to cable breathlessly to England about. For the world has now grown out of the idea that German trade must be killed since the killing is that of the goose which lays the golden eggs of the reparations so dear to France. Only such an argument could move the Western nations. The purely moral one that a defeated nation has the right to rehabilitate its world-commerce and to compete with the Allied victors in open markets does not appeal—even to a nation like England which prides itself on being a nation of sportsmen given to ideals of fair-play, but whose frequent actions suggest that it is not merely a nation of shopkeepers but of not very scrupulous shopkeepers.

Lord Northcliffe's discovery ha raised the question of the ethics of propaganda—a question on which we feel there is little clear thought in the world to-day. Propaganda is of two kinds—either it is moral and justifiable ethically, or it is the reverse. To place any given piece of propaganda we must enquire into two circumstances connected with it—namely, its aims and its methods. If the aims of propaganda and its methods are moral, the propaganda is moral. If either or both the attended circumstances are immoral the propaganda is likewise immoral. Thus, if to achieve the freedom of a country (a truly moral end) propagandists circulated untruths—their propaganda could not be defended except by the itself immoral Jesuitical maxim that the end justifies the means. Similarly, if moral methods distinguished a propaganda whose aims were unjust (the circumstances are in actual practice quite impossible) that propaganda would be immoral. The nearest illustration to this must be the war-sermons delivered all over Europe in the Churches encouraging "Christians" to hate their enemies and to persist in the war—though here the methods were hardly moral since it was the priests' God-enjoined duty to preach against the war once it became clear to every thinking man that both sides were out to win world-domination or the liberty to achieve world-domination. And propaganda whose ends and instruments are both immoral is among the most despicable things disgracing the world to-day. As we have stated above, if the object of the German propaganda discovered by Lord Northcliffe in the East is no more than the rehabilitation of German trade (a quite moral, if a trifle material, aim) and if the propaganda does not bear false witness, it is as ethically defensible as any advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." On the other hand, Lord Northcliffe's frantic, scare-mongering cables to his London papers regarding this German propaganda was by the same token reprehensible propaganda, for its objects were immoral even if we grant that the facts were correct. The object of the newspaper peer's propaganda was frankly antagonistic to a revival of German trade and to the spirit of fair-play. Similarly in the matter of Indian politics—Mahatma Gandhi's statements in "Young India" which we reproduce regularly constitute moral propaganda since its aim is laudable—the winning of freedom for India—and the Mahatma writes only the truth. Many leading article in Anglo-Indian journals judged by the same standard can only be classed as immoral propaganda since their aim is to perpetuate a state of bondage for India, and their facts are very often grossly false. Thus we arrive at the axiom that propaganda which misleads is immoral. A cable to London belittling the *hartal* on Christmas Eve in Calcutta was propaganda which deceived the ignorant. Its object being to misrepresent Indian feeling and thereby to strengthen the bonds now fettering India it was immoral. In only slightly less degree reprehensible are less brazen efforts at creating a false impression by exaggerating the importance of an isolated reception accorded to His Royal Highness in, let us say, an Indian State.

Journalism to-day is made up of propaganda pure and simple. Our own columns are no exception. Even the very leading article on "Propaganda" which we are writing at the moment will have, we trust, some propaganda value. Newspapers are as much the advertisements of policies as the advertisements in them are of merchandise. If the quality of the merchandise fulsomely advertised is not as stated in the advertisement, that advertisement is a lie. It is immoral propaganda. Similarly if a policy advertised by a newspaper's editorial columns is a dishonest one, that paper is forced to lie on its policy's behalf or to abandon the role of advertiser for it. And as with newspapers so it is with other propaganda agencies—politicians, Cabinet Ministers—even Viceroys. If the policy they advertise is honest—if their advertisements for public consumption are not discounted by mental reservations—they are to be congratulated. If on the contrary—but why labour so obvious a point?

FOLLY.

From "The Nation's" comments cabled by Reuter's agency and published in our columns yesterday, it would seem that a suggestion has been made in political circles in England that Mahatma Gandhi be deported from India. It is good of "The Nation" to describe as "thoroughly bad" the "Morning Post's" characteristic suggestion that the Mahatma be "executed," but if "The Nation" imagines that India will be lulled into silence by the deportation of the Mahatma,—a Nation will find its mistake, and it will not be the Indian Nation either. In the case of Egypt, Zaghlul Pasha was deported before the Egyptians had been schooled to adopt non-co-operation and to-day so far from agitation in Egypt being stilled, non-co-operation is just beginning to make headway. In India any attempt at deporting Mahatma Gandhi must now come after the nation has been saturated with the principle and practice of non-co-operation. The deportation, therefore, of the Mahatma will of a certainty not cause India to abandon nationalism or the pursuit of *Swaraj*. Its only possible effect will be to remove the Mahatma's incalculable restraining influence which has hitherto worked for non-violence and has curbed the exuberance of those who think in terms of possible violence. In Egypt we now find that members of the Adly delegation have stepped forward to lead non-co-operation, and that the very Moderates in the Cabinet refuse to co-operate with the administration. In India, already a movement towards the Congress is on foot among this country's few Moderates and Independents. Can we believe that the arrest and deportation of Mahatma Gandhi will do anything but solidify the country into complete loss of patience with the bureaucracy while at the same time the mighty power which preserves the Congress movement as non-violent is withdrawn? It is a matter on which it is our duty to speak plainly. If the Government feel that the removal of Mahatma Gandhi is politic, let us assure them that they are very much out of touch with Indian feeling. No leader in the world's history has gained so great an ascendancy over so many millions of human beings as has the Mahatma. If this ascendancy is actual his deportation will prove it, since in such case the people will carry his programme through to success. If the ascendancy is not complete there may be, Heaven forbid, disorders in the country on an unprecedented scale. In either event the bureaucracy will not benefit.

"DEFERRED PAY."

The other day a local contemporary, after pointing out that a pension was but "deferred pay," characterised the attempt to deprive ex-Government servants like Dyer and O'Dwyer of their pensions as both "illegal" and "immoral." One would like to know how our contemporary is disposed to view the action of the Government of Bombay in depriving Mr. Vinayakrao Joshi of Dharwar, a retired Government servant, of his pension earned after 33 years of zealous service and unblemished official career. We publish elsewhere to-day full particulars of this case, so that the public may judge for themselves as to the legality as well as morality of the Government action. The fact may be particularly noted that Mr. Joshi's "offence," if any, was committed not when he was still in service like Dyer and O'Dwyer, but in his retirement, when he had ceased to be a Government servant. As to the crime of Mr. Joshi, which has brought him this punishment in his old age, we leave to the public to say whether its heinousness exceeds the crimes of men like Dyer and O'Dyer. We would, however, submit that if Mr. Joshi was guilty of any crime, there was the law of the land and the Government might justly have permitted that law to take its course, instead of arbitrarily taking the law into their own hands. Was it not Sir George Lloyd who told us from the high forum of the University that a man need be slave to one thing only, namely, the Law? What is the Law under which Mr. Joshi has been punished by the Governor-in-Council, save the law of the sweet will of the bureaucracy? The order depriving Mr. Joshi of his pension has issued from the Finance Department. Our correspondent is given to understand that the Minister of Education was not even consulted though Mr. Joshi was earning his pension as an ex-employee of the Education Department! Such, if our correspondent is not incorrectly informed, is the fruit of "co-operation," whose benefits the entire world is asked by the Moderates to admire! Yet the announcement is made that the "Governor-in-Council" was responsible for the decision. Perhaps, the Minister concerned will continue to assure the world that his anchor holds! Great is the faith—which to others appears a delusion—of the "Co-operator"!

Notes of the Day.

A Howling Farce.

The first definite news as to the "Near East" negotiations is not particularly auspicious. Lord Curzon's statement of what Reuter calls the British "conditions" suggest on the ex-Viceroy's part a lamentable ignorance of present day Eastern conditions. Smyrna is to be evacuated and a Christian Governor-General is to be appointed while the inevitable insulting and humiliating "guarantees" of which we wrote at some length in a leading article yesterday are to be imposed. Having already in our leading article above referred to explained how these "guarantees" operate not for peace but for war, it remains only to assure Lord Curzon that his idea of a Near East "settlement" appeals to the Near East as being as unsettling ase could well be conceived. For the rest the British "conditions" appear to follow roughly the forecast recently published in the Khilafat Committee's manifesto to Muslims. That manifesto definitely described these "conditions" as unacceptable to Islamic opinion, and we need not supplement so definite a declaration. Needless to say that, according to the Khilafat Committee's suggestion conveyed in the manifesto referred to above, there has not hitherto been vouchsafed the East the slightest suggestion of any genuine intention on the part of Great Britain to make a bid for Muslim friendship. We have not yet been favoured with the vaguest hint that the future of the Jazirat-ul-Arab will be so much as discussed—much less settled. Under the circumstances India's Muslims must lose all interest in the Near East Conference. Regarded as providing congenial occupation for Lord Curzon it has its possible uses. But as an attempt to conciliate Islam it cannot be taken seriously.

A Lament.

According to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, it is time "high-minded patriots" came forward to speak out their minds regarding Mahatma Gandhi and as a high-minded patriot himself he sets the ball rolling by unburdening his own "high mind." Mr. Jamnadas sees no argument, no attempt at reason, in Mahatma Gandhi's reply to Sir Sankaran. It is ninety-nine per cent. certain that Mr. Jamnadas has not seen the text of Mahatma Gandhi's reply, but that does not matter, for Mr. Jamnadas knows that Mahatma Gandhi is never reasonable and can never be reasonable—and, *ergo*, Mahatma Gandhi could not hav been reasonable in his reply to Sir Sankaran. There was a time, it is true, when Mahatma Gandhi was reasonable, but that was when he happened to agree with Mr. Jamnadas. But that was nearly three years ago. Poor old Mr. Gandhi! He vegetates in his old groove, has seen no new light and has undergone no wonderful transformations! Mr. Jamnadas is pained most to be told that Mahatma Gandhi never promised Swaraj within a year. "I have myself heard his followers repeating the promise from every platform on which they have spoken." Mr. Jamnadas' ears had never heard the conditions attached to the fulfilment of the so-called promise of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Jamnadas has never troubled himself to enquire from either Mahatma Gandhi's writings or his speeches whether there were any conditions attached. Hearsay reports are sufficient for Mr. Jamnadas' purpose. Naturally enough, Mr. Jamnadas finds it difficult to "fathom" Mahatma Gandhi. He might as well have essayed to fathom a mirror!

Andamans Settlement.

The Indian public will be considerably amazed to learn that the transportation of convicts from this country to the Andamans, which was suspended last year, as a result mainly of Commander Wedgwood's seathing exposure of conditions in that "hell on earth," is being resumed. In reply to a question in the Council of State last week, Mr. O'Donnell is reported to have stated that the jails in some of the provinces, particularly the Panjab, N. W. Frontier Province and Madras, were seriously overcrowded and that unless the congestion was relieved, it would result in deterioration in jail discipline and grave risk of epidemics on a large scale. So, as a temporary measure, stated Mr. O'Donnell, the Government of India had permitted the reopening of transportation from the provinces "wher the situation is most serious." The failure of the Government to carry out this long-pending and essential reform constitutes one of the most damaging proofs of the futility of the Montford Reforms. The Government of India are compelled to prolong the existence of this "earthly hell" because the provincial Governments cannot find the funds necessary to increase the accommodation in their jails and they cannot find the funds because the available revenues are wasted on costly establishments, both civil and military, and the so-called reformed Councils are constitutionally incapable of checking the extravagance. Hence all the necessary reforms in the truly nation-building departments are blocked. Unless the root of the evil is tackled, neither prison reform, nor educational advance nor any other healthy activity will be possible. Are we to include the prolongation of the lease of the Andamans among the numerous "achievements" of the cooperators?

Emigration Bill.

The Indian Emigration Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, will shortly come up for consideration in the Legislative Assembly. It is to be hoped that the Assembly will stoutly resist any attempt, official or otherwise, to make the measure a permanent one. No doubt there is a strong feeling in the country, which is not confined to non-labouring classes alone, against emigration to undesirable countries. But, wherever the conditions are really favourable to Indian emigrants, no obstacles should be placed in the way of these latter freely to emigrate. Unfortunately, the real voice of Indian labour is still too weak and indistinct to become the deciding factor in the closing or opening of the door to emigration. Hence caution is necessary in the vital interests of labour itself. Mr. N. M. Joshi has done well, therefore, to suggest that the operation of the proposed Emigration Act should be restricted to a limited period, say, five years. Indefinite prohibition of emigration would mean restricting the liberty of labour and placing it at the mercy of capitalists. We have no doubt that several capitalistic interests in this country, particularly the planting and mill ones, would view with considerable gratification, any attempt to keep labour confined to India. But in the far more vital interests of the working class population of this country, it is necessary that full scope for emigration should be given to them, provided, of course, the conditions abroad are more favourable to them than at home. In this connection, it is pertinent to note that another member of the Assembly, Mr. Rangachariar, intends to move an amendment to the Bill to the effect that emigration should ordinarily be permitted only to countries in which Indians, when naturalised, are subjected to no disabilities to which the nationals of European countries are not subjected, in which Indians can be naturalised on the same essential conditions on which nationals of European countries can be naturalised, in which Indians, if naturalised, can enjoy full rights of citizenship, and in which, generally, Indians enjoy substantially the same political rights as other classes of His Majesty's subjects. If Mr. Rangachariar's suggestion is accepted by the Assembly, it will go far to check emigration to undesirable lands and to mitigate the sufferings of our countrymen and countrywomen abroad.

The Public Debt of France.

A resolution was introduced in the U. S. House of Representatives in mail week instructing the United States Government to demand repayment of its war loans to the Allies. The resolution declares that whereas the proceedings of the Armament Conference "have disclosed a determination on the part of certain debtor nations of the United States to expend large sums of money on increased naval armament", the Congress desires that the Government "advise such nation or nations" that payment will be acceptable. Mr. Reavis said that while the United States felt great sympathy for the distress of Europe, and while Congress was undoubtedly willing to fund European debts, yet, "with France standing unmoved before the prayers of mankind for a tranquil world and asserting her intention of vastly increasing the most barbarous and inhuman implement of war, the submarine", it was time to see clearly what the present situation portended. This creates the most gloomy prospects for France. For M. Cheron, reviewing the position of the national debt before the Financial Committee of the French Senate, pointed out that the present amount of 328 *milliard* franks is by no means the culminating point in the public debt of France. He estimates that by January 1, 1930, the total burden would be 423 *milliards* with an annual charge of 21 *milliards*; and adds: "If we do not take care, the State will be soon unable to exist as it will have to employ the whole of its revenues to the payment f creditors." The present French revenue, we may add, is less than 25 *milliard* franks, or barely sufficient to meet the single item of the Budget. And still the French statesmen sleep comfortably—in the hope that Germany would make good the French deficit!

CLAN LINE LOAN

SUBSCRIPTIONS INVITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 27.

Subscriptions are invited to-day for the issue of the Clan Line loan. The Company is at present free from debenture liabilities and offers as the specific first mortgage on sixteen vessels valued at £3,223,000 sterling. It is stated that even in 1921, which was a bad year, the profits cover the interest on the issue four times.

WORLD TONNAGE OF MERCHANTMEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 27.

Lloyd's annual summary shows that 1,500,000 tons merchantmen were launched in the United Kingdom in 1921, of which 590,000 tons were for owners abroad. This is a decrease of 517,000 compared with the record year 1920.

The world output, namely, 4,349,000 tons, is a decrease of 1,500,000 compared with 1920, but is over a million increase compared with the previous record in 1913. The tonnage under construction in the world amounts to nearly four and a half millions, being 2,700,000 lower than a year ago. The construction of many of these vessels has been suspended and orders are still far below the normal.

TRANSACTIONS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

REICHSTAG PASSES BILL OF CONTROL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON. Jan. 24.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 27.

Berlin.—With a view to checking speculation, the Reichstag has passed a Bill which comes into operation on the 1st March, after which transactions in foreign exchanges can only be carried out through the Reichsbank and other authorised banks.

RESULT OF CRAIG-COLLINS AGREEMENT.

TRADE RESUMED BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jan. 27.

The trade between Belfast and South Ireland was resumed to-day as the result of the Craig-Collins Agreement. The Dublin Recorder, on the application of the Crown, has postponed indefinitely the hearing of claim for destruction of the Custom House and other claims for destruction of the coastguard stations "owing to the present state of affairs in Ireland."

INDEPENDENT LIBERALS MOVE.

A COUNTERBLAST.

VISCOUNT GREY ON COALITION FAILURE.

"TRY ANOTHER PRIME MINISTER."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 27.

"We are taking our stand against and entering lists with Mr. Lloyd George," was the declaration uttered by Viscount Gladstone, the chief organiser of Independent Liberals, at the demonstration held in London to-day as the counterblast to Coalition Liberal Conference. The necessity of getting rid of the Coalition Government, and the resumption of "healthy, straightforward, wholesome party politics" made up the dominant note of the speeches delivered by Mr. Asquith and Viscount Grey, who made a definite re-entry into political life.

Viscount Gladstone, who was supported on the platform by another former Governor-General of South Africa, Lord Buxton, said that Mr. Lloyd George, having done so badly in his first innings, was now seeking to follow on. Mr. Lloyd George said "Try another conference," and Viscount Gladstone said "Try another Prime Minister!"

Mr. Asquith declared that the country needed good government, not government by zigzags and spasms of expedients and experiments.

Viscount Grey ridiculed the assertion of Mr. Lloyd George that the policy of Britain had never fluctuated, and he referred to the British attitude towards the Bolsheviks. Dealing with the Franco-British relations, Viscount Grey said that the Supreme Council undermined the trust and confidence between Britain and France which had existed for so many years.

It was no use blinking before the facts. The Supreme Council had lately been fatal to the French Prime Minister, and his successor was apparently not desirous of having much to do with it.

The re-establishment of good relations with France was the most vital things in European politics. No conferences or attempts to restore Europe would fare well until that confidence had been re-established.

IRISH RACE CONGRESS.

OBJECT—SPREAD OF IRISH CULTURE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jas. 27.

Paris.—The Irish Race Congress has opened with two hundred delegates from all over the world with the object of spreading Irish culture universally. The Congress passed a resolution condemning British retention in prisons of Irish political prisoners.

Mr. De Valera suggested that the Irish Colonies abroad should establish Irish professorships in their adopted countries and also students scholarships.

PANDIT MALAVIYA AT AMRITSAR.

CONFERS WITH SIKH LEADERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 26.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya accompanied by Prof. Ruchiram Sahni, Lala Dunichand, and S. Premsingh Sohtans motored down from Lahore yesterday and spent a busy day. They visited Gurdwara Prabandak Committee and conferred with the Sikh leaders. Panditji next visited Jallianwala Bagh and looked into matters connected with the proposed memorial. Later in evening he was approached by the representatives of Congress and Khilafat Committees and Members of general public who laid before him tales of Police doings and working of the law courts in conection with the recent repression. In answer to pressing enquiries regarding the future outlook and his endeavours to secure a Round Table Conference the Panditji contented himself with observing, as the train was moving away, that he had every confidence regarding the future. They must rest assured the clouds would roll away but they should not let the passing clouds discourage or dishearten them.

He left amid shouts of Bande Mataram for Delhi, his companions returning to Lahore.

PT. MALAVIYA LEAVES FOR ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left to Amritsar by motor to-day *en route* to Allahabad.

THE "MOTHERLAND",

TO APPEAR IN MANUSCRIPT.

SECURITY NOT TO BE DEPOSITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Jan. 27.

In the course of a leading article in the "Motherland" the Editor informs the public his intention not to deposit the security ordered by the Magistrate and that paper will appear in manuscript in the future.

THE NEAR EAST.

FRANCO-BRITISH POURPARLOERS.

LORD CURZON'S NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 27.

Constantinople.—Franco-British pourparlers with reference to the Near East question have so far made progress. Lord Curzon has submitted a note stating the British conditions.

It is understood that the evacuation of Smyrna is admitted with adequate guarantees for the Christian minorities, including the appointment of a Christian Governor-General. The modification of the Thracian frontier, which is suggested, shall follow the line running slightly South of Midia on the Black Sea, *via* Tchorlu, and ending at Rodosto.

Franco-Turkish circles, however, consider that this frontier is strategically unsound.

ANGLO-FRENCH PACT.

M. POINCARE'S SUGGESTION

TWO "MINOR" CONFERENCES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 9 p.m., Jan. 27.

Paris.—Two Chancelleries are now carrying on interrupted Anglo-French negotiations. It is understood that M. Poincare has suggested that the currency of the Anglo-French pact should be extended to fifteen or twenty years, and that terms should be laid down on a more reciprocal basis with finer definitions regarding certain general terms like "German aggression."

The step with a view to settling outstanding Anglo-French differences is in preparation for Genoa. Two minor conferences are being arranged, the first at Paris, between the British, French and Italian Foreign Ministers, will make an effort to bring peace in the Near East, and, the second, between Lord Curzon and the French and Spanish representatives will fix the status of Tangier.

ANGLO PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

GREAT RUSH FOR SHARES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 27.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company a resolution was passed providing for an alteration to the articles of the association consequent upon the issue of the ordinary shares to the public.

Sir Charles Greenway stated that up to Saturday, applications for ordinary shares in London alone, from the shareholders in the Anglo-Persian and Burmah Oil Companies amounted to four times the amount offered. It was impossible to say what the total would be when the new applications had been added, but it certainly would be very huge.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution providing for the capitalisation of the reserves. The Chairman stated that the capitalisation would not affect the security of the preference shareholders, as it was merely a paper transaction.

ANGORA FUND COLLECTION IN ALIGARH.

DEATH OF SHAMSULULAMA KHALEEL AHMED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Jan. 26.

Aligarh collection for the Angora Fund exceeded ten thousand rupees in cash besides jewellery and other articles valued at one thousand and promises exceeding two thousand. Great credit is due to the professors and the students of the National University, all of whom took great pains in the work. Public will be glad to hear that the students and the professors of Aligarh Muslim University contributed more than fifteen hundred rupees to the fund.

Death is announced of Shamsululama Moulvi Khaleel Ahmad great Muslim scholar and for the last forty years professor of Oriental Literature in the M. A. O. College Aligarh. The deceased Moulvi was very popular among all and is deeply mourned by his numerous friends and pupils.

COLLECTION FOR ANGORA FUND AT GAUHATI.

(From A Correspondent.)

GAUHATI, Jan. 26.

The Angora Day was successfully observed at Gauhati and throughout the Kamrup district. Special prayer for the success of Gazi Mustapha Kamal Pasha was offered in every mosque after the *Jumma* prayer. Hindus and Muslims—men and women—contributed their mite towards the fund. Ladies contributed ornaments. Gauhati Khilafat Committee has remitted to-day Rs. 1,000 to the Central Khilafat Committee. Collections are going on vigorously. Further instalments will soon be despatched.

REPRESSION IN EGYPT.

CAMPAIGN OF BOYCOTT.

NON-CO-OPERATION MANIFESTO.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS SEVERAL NEWSPAPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 27.

Cairo.—A non-co-operation manifesto says that it is the duty of every Egyptian to break off social relations with the English. No Egyptian statesman should form a ministry while the present policy obtains. The Egyptians should not submit any matter except to the Egyptian officials, should withdraw deposits from the English banks, and should refrain from shipping goods by the British vessels. The Egyptians should not handle the cargoes of the English ships or bunker coal for them, and they should completely boycott the English merchants and goods.

Hitherto four signatories to the manifesto have been arrested. Four Arabic journals in Cairo and one in Alexandria have been suspended for publishing the manifesto. The students at the Higher School of Commerce and the majority of students at two other schools went on strike on hearing of the arrests.

An Alexandria message says the Arabic newspaper, "El Ommah" has been suspended by the British authorities for publishing seditious writings.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

UNITED STATES NOT YET ACCEPTED INVITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 27.

Washington.—The Government has still sent no reply to Italy's invitation to Genoa. According to an authoritative statement, the Administration, before deciding, is anxious to know whether the German reparation payments will be adjusted in Germany's favour, and whether certain Europe an nations are going to reduce their armed forces, which are preventing the improvement of their financial conditions.

BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS INVITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jas. 27.

According to the Russian Trade Delegation, a telegram from Moscow states that the Bolshevik Government has accepted invitation to send representatives to the Genoa Conference. Tchicherin has informed Bonomi that the pan-Russian Executive Committee will meet on 27th January to appoint delegates. The telegram adds that plans are being elaborated for a large foreign loan and concessions in the Volga, as the reconstruction committee realises that the restoration of agriculture cannot be realised without foreign capital.

CHINA GETS SALT MINES OF SHANTUNG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Jas. 27.

Washington.—The Chinese and the Japanese have reached an agreement, under which the salt mines of Shantung are to be returned to China, who will purchase Japanese interest therein at a fair price which shall be determined later.

SIBERIAN QUESTION.

AN APPARENT SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., Jan. 28.

Washington.—The acceptance at to-day's meeting of the Far Eastern Committee, of Japan's undertaking that she had no territorial designs on Russia, and that the Japanese troops would be withdrawn as soon as a stable Government was established, is apparently regarded as marking a settlement of the Siberian question.

BARDOLI TALUKA CONFERENCE.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE RESOLUTION.

Secretary, Bardoli Taluka Congress Committee writes:—

The Bardoli Taluka Conference will meet on Sunday, at 2-0 p.m. at Bardoli under the presidency of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Abbas Ali Tyebji, Mr. Banker and other prominent workers and leaders are expected to be present. A resolution requesting Mahatma Gandhi to launch civil disobedience in the Taluka will be given consideration.

BHAMANA'S VISIT TO PATNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Jan. 27.

The mother of the Ali Brothers will visit Behar shortly at the request of local people.

OVER 500 ARRESTED

SURGING CROWDS AT CALCUTTA MEETING.

AUDIENCE CHARGED WITH LATHIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

In pursuance of the notice issued by the Congress Committee, an overflowing crowded meeting was held this afternoon at the College Square, the subject being "Progress of Non-Cooperation in India." The meeting was attended by several thousands of students and volunteers. On the roads the crowd was so dense that tram and other vehicular traffic was stopped for some hours. A large police force with some Gurkhas armed with rifles soon came there to disperse the meeting. The crowds refusing to disperse the policemen charged the audience with lathis and made some arrests. Several hooligans from outside then hurled brickbats on the police which wounded one sergeant and two constables. The Policemen and the Gurkhas then used force and several boys were injured.

Over five hundred arrests were made.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN DHAMTARI

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A correspondent from Dhamtari wires under date Jan. 26:—

In Dhamtari Tahsil repression has opened its portals at last owing to Civil Disobedience. Leaders from Nagri inform us of the arrest of 31 civil resisters on the 24th instant.

ARRESTED PICKETS RELEASED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

All the volunteers, arrested yesterday while acting as pickets at the auction liquor license were released after some hours' detention in the Police office.

LAHORE VOLUNTEERS

PICKETING SHOPS OF FOREIGN CLOTH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

The Congress volunteers in batches are picketing the shops of dealers in foreign cloths this afternoon and no arrests have been made.

ARRESTS IN BASTI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANSI, Jan. 23.

Uptil now more than two dozen arrests have occurred, including the President, the Vice-President and two Secretaries of the District Congress Committee. It is to be rejoiced at that the public is not at all afraid of the arrests. Volunteers are pouring in from all the parts of the district. Organisation of volunteers is going on.

Picketing of liquor shops is in full swing. Volunteers go round the towns under Swaraj flags singing national songs. More than 2,000 volunteers have been enlisted. Great enthusiasm and absolute calm prevails.

PUNDIT DURGADAS VAID.

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' R. I.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 24.

Mr. Connor, Additional Magistrate, Amritsar, sentenced Pt. Durgadas Vaid under section 17 (2) two Criminal Law Amendment Act to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of rupees one hundred or, in default, to undergo six weeks' further rigorous.

ACTIVITIES IN NASIRABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIRABAD, Jan. 25.

In Nasirabad the Volunteer Corps, 80 strong, are doing picketing work successfully. The Panchayats of *mochis* and *bahais* and others met and they have prohibitted drink, under the penalty of Rs. 13 fine to one who drinks and Rs. 2 reward to the informer. An arbitration court is established and cases are decided. Seth Lakhmichand, Pandit Gangaramji and Mr. Mannalal are the principal workers.

LADIES' ACTIVITIES IN SHIKARPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR (SIND), Jan. 23.

Ladies' processions move out through the main bajar and streets of the town, singing national songs and delivering stirring lectures, appealing to their brothers to follow the Swadeshi programme and join the Volunteer Corps. Ladies of all grades are the processionists. Their number rose to a thousand on Sunday. Processions are organized by the workers of the Congress Committee. They move out every day to infuse life into the minds of the people. Congratulatory meetings were held by the ladies at Dharamsal and by the workers of the Congress Committee at the Ganesh Park, where Messrs. Viramal Versomal Bhojraj were congratulated on their services and sacrifices for the Motherland.

The deaths have occurred of Sir William Christie, formerly Astonomer-Royal; and Mr. Artur Nikisch, a great conductor, who has died at Leipsig of influenza.

REPRESSION "ILL-ADVISED."

WILL DEEPEN DISCONTENT.

NEED OF A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

PARSI RAJKIYA SABHA'S RESOLVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, whilst viewing with grave concern the present repressive policy of the Government of India which it believes to be ill-advised, congratulates the leaders and workers that are arrested and imprisoned in pursuance of that policy, and felicitates their respective provinces for their exemplary self-restraint and sacrifice which are so essential at the present juncture. The Sabha is firmly of opinion that in view of the unflinching resolve of the country to withstand, at all sacrifice and suffering the policy of repression, coercion and persecution, such policy, if persisted in, will only heighten the existing discontent, and must defeat its own object. For the establishment of permanent peace and prosperity in the country the Sabha is strongly of opinion that it is absolutely necessary to right the Punjab wrongs; to fulfil the pledge of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Hardinge to the Muslims of India in respect of the Khilafat; and to frame a scheme for the establishment of Swaraj on Dominion lines at an early date. Having regard to the critical situation in the country the Sabha welcomes the idea of a Round Table Conference and hopes the Government will create a favourable atmosphere so as to ensure the meeting and the success of the Conference.

The above resolution was passed at the annual meeting of the Rajkeya Sabha held last night under the presidentship of Mr S. R. Bomanji.

PICKETING AT YEOTMAL.

NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS INCREASING

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, Jan. 27.

Yeotmal District Congress Committee started picketing liquor shops in the town since 20th January. The number of volunteers offering services has gone above seventy and the exemplary patience and discipline and vigilance of the volunteers on strictly peaceful and non-violent lines is now showing satisfactory results. It has reduced the daily consumption of liquor by more than fifty per cent. The growing success of this peaceful campaign is making the sellers of liquor and local authorities uneasy. On information supplied to local police authorities either by some unscrupulous person or liquor seller, one Mr. Gokuldas Kapurchand very respectable merchant working as volunteers was summoned by the Station House Officer on Sunday and ordered to be present before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Yeotmal to stand his trial possibly under section 341 of the Indian Penal Code on Tuesday. On Monday another volunteers Mr. Mahamed Suleman was similary summoned by the police and ordered to be present before the Magistrate on Tuesday to stand his trial along with Mr. Gokuldas Kapurchand. Both the volunteers accordingly appeared before court but to the surprise of the volunteers the police officers informed them that they were discharged. Thus the incident only added to the enthusiasm of the volunteers to carry on the work more vigorously, and quite a large number of persons come forward to enlist themselves as volunteers at Pandharkawada, Darwha, Kotha, Mahagon and other places in the District.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

FRESH ARRESTS IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

Reports of picketing of liquor shops by volunteers are coming from Ambala, Amritsar and other places. The volunteers are taking special care to place pickets at the places where the auctions for renewal of licenses for liquor were held. A number of volunteers were arrested in Lahore to-day at the District Court where the auction for liquor license was held.

THE JHIRKA AFFAIR.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

A committee was appointed by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee to enquire into the happenings in connection with the Ferozepore Jhirka affair. The Committee visited the site of the occurrence and came to certain conclusions which will shortly be issued in form of a report. Meanwhile Pandit Rambhaj Dutt Chaudhri, President of the Enquiry Committee has issued a statement on behalf of the committee, accurancy of certain statements made in the official account have been in question.

NANKANA CASE APPEALS.

LIKELY TO BE OVER NEXT WEEK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

It is expected that Nanakana case appeals now being argued before the High Court will be over by next week.

PENSION WITHDRAWN

RETIRED EDUTCATIONAL INSPECTOR'S CRIMES

THE MINISTER WAS CONSULTED?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Jan. 25.

Final orders have been issued by the Bombay Government (Finance Department) depriving Mr. Vinayakrao Joshi of Dharwar, retired Educational Inspector and Vice-President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee of his well-earned and long-enjoyed pension. It is interesting to note, however, that the order purports to have been made by the Governor-in-Council and is signed by a Deputy Secretary to Government and dated 4th January, 1922.

FACTS *RE.* WITHDRAWAL.

The following facts in connection with the withdrawal will be interesting.

On the 26th November the Bombay Government in the Finance Department issued a resolution stating that Mr. Joshi has in the opinion of the Government, been guilty of grave misconduct in that as the President of the District Congress Committee of Dharwar he made reckless charges against Sub-Inspector Shivlingappa, Mr. Marston, D. S. P., and Mr. Painter, District Magistrate, which charges, confirming the resolution, have since been held to be groundless by the Sessions Court of Dharwar. Further in that at the Dharwar District Congress Conference held at Navalgund on about the 14th July, at which he moved a resolution urging boycott of foreign cloth, he referred to the Government as demoniac and further in that at a meeting at which he presided held on the 12th October, 1921, at Dharwar to (1) reaffirm the manifesto issued by certain members of the Non-Cooperation and the Khilafat parties and published in the 'Bombay Chronicle' of the 5th October, 1921, and (2) congratulate rioters at Dharwar on their conviction by the Sessions Court, he summed up and supported these resolutions. Now, therefore, says the resolution, the Governor-in-Council directs under Article 351 of Civil Service Regulations that Mr. Vinayak Babaji Joshi's pension be withheld pending consideration of such representation as Mr. Joshi may wish to make. If no representation is received within a month of date of this order the pension will be finally withdrawn.

MR. JOSHI'S REPLY.

Mr. Joshi addressed on the 20th December, 1921, a memorial to the Government refuting the charges made against him. He pointed out that he had retired from the Government service after a meritorious service of over 33 years in various capacities in the Education Department and pointing out that his present status was not of a Government servant but that of a private citizen enjoying all the legitimate rights of a citizen including the right of free speech.

After discussing the meaning of the article 351 and its inapplicability to his case Mr. Joshi observed there was nothing in the Civil Service regulations nor are there any rules which put restriction upon conduct of a Pensioner taking part in political and similar movements and exercise of other rights as a free citizen. It was a matter of common knowledge, he said, that the pensioners both in India and in England were taking prominent part in Indian Politics of the day and identifying themselves with the Congress and other movements. Mr. Joshi, also, pointed out that the order made by the Governor-in-Council was *ultra vires* since the competent authority in the matter was the Governor acting with the Minister in charge of Education.

The memorial then dealt with the charges made by the Government in the resolution quoted above and showed that even on facts there was no ground to hold the memorialist guilty of any misconduct. Mr. Joshi further sought fuller information than mere iteration of charges at once vague indefinite and defective in particular.

But apparently the memorial was too big a pill for Government to digest. It seems from the final order passed on the 21st January that Mr. Joshi's representation was airily dismissed without being considered at all and the order issued finally withdrawing the pension from one who had given more than a generation's meritorious service to the Government. The order has not come here as a surprise. What is amazing, however, is the conduct of the Government in treating the people whose appeal is still pending before the Bombay High Court as rioters. Such conduct on the part of the individuals would have been regarded as contempt of the Court. With this treatment of Mr. Joshi may be contrasted the reward lately, conferred on Sub-Inspector, Shivlingappa and the fawning Mr. Painter and his subordinates have had from the Government of Bombay in their recent career.

MR. JOSHI CONGRATULATED.

At a meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee a resolution was unanimously passed congratulating Mr. Joshi on the unique honour he has achieved by the withdrawal of his pension by the Bombay Government.

CONVICTED UNDER SEC. 124A

A KAZI GETS ONE YEAR'S R. I.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

At the Egmore Police Court, judgment was delivered to-day in the case in which one Kazi named Abdur Rahiman stood charged with the offence under section 124 Indian Penal Code, for writing seditious letter to a Police Sub-Inspector in Cuddapah District. The accused was given one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BUDGET DISCUSSION

GOVT. SHELTERING UNDER LEGAL QUIBBLES

WILL LORD READING YIELD TO THE DEMAND?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

The non-official members of Legislative Assembly scored a significant victory to-day on a most important issue which, if assented to by the Governor-General, will liberalise the present constitution and necessitate an immediate revision of the Government of India Act. The question was raised by Mr. Ginwala of Burma, the Chief Whip of the Democratic Party, who moved for the abolition of distinction between votable and non-votable items in the budget and urged that the whole budget should be submitted to the Assembly. The genesis of this important resolution seems to lie in the apprehensions created in the minds of some members who have been hearing for the last few days the rumour that there would be a deficit of over twenty crores in the forthcoming budget. Since this report started there have been searchings of heart among the members of the Democratic Party, who have been openly showing determination to put up a strong fight against what threatens to be an appalling deficit. Retrenchment and economy have come to be the watch-words of the members of this Party and there is every indication that the coming budget will not have that smooth sailing which its predecessor had the good fortune to enjoy. The resolution could not have emanated from a stronger man and it was indeed right that Mr. Ginwala piloted it through the rocks and shoals of official hierarchy. The speech with which he raised the storm was couched in mild yet forcible language and created a deep impression. The army budget, he complained, was an untouchable item and it was this which consumed the major portion of their revenue. He argued that under sec. 67 (3) of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General had discretion to direct the existing nonvotable items to be submitted to the Assembly. If this modest demand of his was not accepted then the only course left to the House in the circumstances was to scrape the votable item and as they could not touch the higher officials directly they would resort to the other method, namely the cutting off of the pay of the menial staff of officials, even of the Viceroy, and thus prevent Lord Reading and others from going to Simla. Lord Reading will thus get a holiday on which the Assembly was transported to laughter and it was evident that the Chief Whip was whipping the Government very skilfully. Mr. Ginwala went further and administered a gentle threat that if this resolution was not accepted the Assembly would have to attain its object by throwing out the Finance Bill which they were quite competent to do. "Then the Viceroy will have either to get the Finance Bill passed by the Council of State or if he fails there, then to get it passed by the Parliament which is the supreme legislative authority." He contended that under section 67 (3) Viceroys had the discretion and if by opening the whole budget to the Assembly, there should result any unreasonable reduction either under the head of defence or ecclesiastical or foreign and political, then the Governor-General had emergency power of restoring the grant.

FINANCE MEMBER AS LAW MEMBER.

The debate that followed was both lively and interesting and revealed a concensus of opinion on the part of the entire non-official section of the House, both European and Indian. Dr. Gour and many other members of the lawyer element emphasised the correct the interpretation of Mr. Ginwala on the provisions of sec 67 (3) of the Government of India Act and the official benches were held in tight grips regarding this point, especially because the Law Member was not present to refute that argument. Sir William Vincent was no doubt present throughout the discussion but he was not in the least disconcerted over the question. The Law Member came from his Racial Distinctions Committee and peeped into the Assembly thrice but did not stay even a minute to reply to the non-official interpretation of the language contained in the Act. So it was left to Sir Malcolm Hailey to play the part, not only of the Finance Member, but also the Law Member. He took shelter behind legal quibbles and was evading the whole issue notwithstanding that the language of the Act was open to two interpretations, one that the Governor-General had the discretion to direct the Assembly only to discuss non-votable items and secondly that he can direct it not only to discuss but also vote on what is called the non-votable item and that Government for its own part could not commit to any interpretation without referring the matter to the legal officers of the Crown. Not satisfied with this exposition of law Sir Malcolm Hailey continuing in his legal mask got into a tangle of arguments as to what might have been the intentions of the framers of the Act. But the spectacle of the Finance Member arguing in this confused strain on behalf of Dr. Sapru, who was engaged in a committee and whose absence was keenly felt by some of the officials, was indeed very unconvincing. Several pointed references were made especially by Dr. Sarbadhikari to the discreet absence of the Law Member when the only question before the House was the interpretation of the language in the Act. But Dr. Sapru could not be had. It was, therefore, left to Mr. Ginwala to characterise Mr. Hailey as the layest of the lay as regards interpretation of law. In fact Sir Malcolm Hailey was accused of not possessing even the elementary knowledge of the interpretation of statute law. The present Viceroy was one of the ornaments that the British legal world had ever produced and his Cabinet contained a good lawyer element and Mr. Ginwalla was, therefore, sorry that it was left to the layest of the lay to explain Government's position in such a difficult matter.

At this stage Mr. McCarthy brought forward a very sensible amendment which added to the strength of non-official demand. He suggested that as an experimental measure the coming budget be submitted in full to the vote of the Assembly. This was indeed a clever move and besides securing greater support it satisfied the object of the mover, inasmuch as the thin end of the wedge was introduced. Because when once the right is granted it can never be taken away. Mr. Ginwala agreed to the amendment, which, when pressed to division, resulted in clear defeat to government, only 27 voting for them and as many as 51 voting for the amendment. This defeat did not encourage Government to claim division, when the resolution as amended was put and carried. Thus the Assembly, for the nonce, did the rightest thing but it is doubtful if Lord Reading would give in to popular demand, which even the Liberals and Co-operators had been clamouring for. I hear that the Law officers of the Crown will be consulted in this matter which means probably postponement of the whole question to an indefinite period of time. But meanwhile the budget will be presented and let us wait and see if the Democratic Party and those non-officials who voted with the resolution to-day will continue their zeal and bend Government to their will.

VOTABLE VS. NON-VOTABLE ITEMS.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

The following in the summary of the Finance Member's reply to Mr. Ginwala's resolution:—

Sir Malcolm Hailey said that he should first endorse the remarks of Sir Godfrey Fell in correcting the inaccurate statements emanating from a section of the House complaining that it had not the power of scrutinising or criticising the reserved items in the budget. He repudiated that statement and said "I doubt whether any Government has afforded its legislature fuller details more carefully prepared than those which we placed before this Assembly last year on both our military and civil expenditure". Touching the resolution, he feared it was framed in wide terms in order to include two possible alternatives on difficult interpretation of section 67 (3) of the Government of India Act. The language of the Act was open to two interpretations. One that to the Governor General was left the discretion to direct that the Assembly discussed the non-Votable items and secondly that to the Governor-General was left the discretion to direct that non-votable items be subject both to the discussion and the vote of the Assembly. Mr. Ginwala's resolution was therefore so wide that it included both the interpretations. Government for its own part could not commit to any interpretations without referring the matters to the legal officers of the Crown. In any case the matter under discussion was such that it entirely rested with the Governor-General, who would be the final authority on the subject of discretion. It was therefore not the concern of the Governor-General-in-Council and, as such, Government benches could not say anything on the matter on which the final opinion was only that of the Governor-General.

TWO INTERPRETATIONS.

Continuing Mr. Hailey asked the House to consider the history of the manner under which the particular clause of the act came into being. That clause did not exist in the bill as presented in May 1919. On 31st October it was for the first time introduced and on 3rd December it assumed the shape in which it was now found in the act. The Joint Committee in its report did not suggest the discretion in the manner interpreted by the mover. Sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Government of India Act which was doubly interpreted runs "The proposals of the Governor-General-in-Council for the appropration of revenue or moneys relating to the following heads of expenditure shall not be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly nor shall they be open to discussion by either chamber at the time when the annual statement is under consideration unless the Governor-General otherwise directs." Sub-sections (5) of the same section runs, "The proposals of the Governor-General-in-Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to heads of expenditure not specified in the above heads shall be submitted to the vote of the legislative assembly in the form of demands for grants". Sir Malcolm said that when sub-sections three and five were read together they suggested that the act did not contemplate non-votable items to be submitted to the vote of the assembly. He continued, "at any rate, that it is possible that the intentions of the framers of the act was that the discretion of the Governor-General-in-Council should be limited entirely to opening the reserved items for discussion and not for vote. Moreover there is really no procedure provided in the act by which these reserved items can be brought before the assembly. There is therefore an outstanding difficulty which we must face and are now placing before the law officers of the Crown."

POWERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Continuing the Finance Member said that Government fully knew the powers of the assembly to bring about deadlocks and recognised the aspirations of the House. He thought it was not necessary to indulge in the threats in which Dr. Gour and Mr. Ginwala did for they had only weakened their cases by resorting to them. He added they could do anything but not bribe him. (laughter). He reminded the House that the concessions now asked for, went even further than what Mr. Patel as the representative of the Congress and Mr. Sastri and the Moderate deputation had demanded. Of course the Congress of 1919 was not the Congress of to-day, because then it had not the power of appointing a dictator which it had done now (laughter). Another difficulty was that they apprehended that the successors of the present house might not be as reasonable as the present Assembly had shown to be. Continuing Sir Malcolm Hailey said there were important grounds which justified the reservation of items. As for the military estimates they all know that India at present could not defend herself independent of help of the United Kingdom. As long as the British Parliament was responsible for the defence of India she must have a decided and final voice in her defence.

Dr. Gour:—"What about Australia?"

Sir Malcolm:—"Australia is not India. Australia has no land. frontier and she has already begun to have her own navy."

THE SOLE JUDGE.

Continuing, he said similarly, as long as the Secretary of State was to recruit men for Imperial service he must be in a position to guarantee to the incumbents certain rates of pay.

Concluding his long speech, the Finance Member said if the interpretation of the Act showed that the Governor-General had the discretion claimed by the resolution then the Governor-General-in-Council could take no action on the resolution whatever, because the full and final authority rested with Governor-General who must be the sole judge and whose must be the sole decision.

MR. ABUL KASIM'S STATEMENT IN ASSEMBLY.

MAULANA A. K. AZAD'S REFUTATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. F. D. Ahmed wires from Calcutta under date January 26th:—

I had an interview with Moulana Abul Kalam Azad in the Presidency Jail this morning and during the course of our conversation, I mentioned to him about the statement of Mr. Abul Kasim made in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday last, while speaking on the censure resolution. The Moulana regretted very much on the absolutely incorrect statement of Mr. Abul Kasim and said "I have never been to Mr. Abul Kasim's house during my whole life and to my knowledge there is no such house in Calcutta which may be considered to be his house, but at the time of last election of the Council, Dr. Suharwardy and Mr. Fazlul Haq had called a meeting of the Musalman candidates in the house of Moulvi Abdul Ali in order that I might explain to them those reasons for which they ought to give up the idea of standing as candidate. I accordingly went there and explained before them my views on the subject. All except two acknowledged that the reasons mentioned thereon were valid and therefore acceptable. There were the two Suharwardies, Mr. Fazlul Haq, Moulvi Abdul Karim, retired Inspector of Schools, Mr. Azizul Haq, Moulvi Majid Bakhsh and many other persons. From any of these gentlemen it may be learnt whether I gave any threat of danger to life and revenge or made an appeal to duty and faith. Messrs. Abul Kasim and Fazlul Haq are persons who first of all declared their resignation of the membership of the Council in connection with the Khilafat question. They handed over their resignations to me of their own accord in the town hall conference of 29th February last over which I presided. Was any threat of danger to life given at that time also? It is clear that there was no necessity of threat for him at that time because he was an ardent supporter of the movement and threats are not given to supporters. He had mentioned in the above meeting that a member of the Council had to take an oath of allegiance and which under the present circumstances was forbidden by the *Shariat* inasmuch as the British Government was at war with the Khilafat.

RETRENCHMENT.

MR. KALE ON ITS IMPORTANCE.

RESOLUTION LOST IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

In moving his resolution for a Retrenchment Committee, Mr. Kale referred to the steady increase in the expenditure of India during the last few years, and said that despite the fact that India was passing away from extraordinary conditions which prevailed during the war, the Central Government as well as the Provincial Governments were now faced with heavy deficits with the inevitable prospect of additional taxation. There had been an increase of sixty per cent. in expenditure from 1913-14 to the present year, and one did not know when they would be in a position to say that the highest limit of taxation had been reached. Bombay was faced with a deficit of one and a half crores. In Bengal there was a deficit of over two crores, in spite of the fact that Government of India had done to the relief of that province, by waving the claim of sixty-three lakhs' contribution for three years and there were proposals of three additional taxes by that Government. In Madras the position was almost similar.

Hon. Mr. Annamalai Chettiar:—"There is to be a tax on betel leaves." (Laughter).

RETRENCHMENT "OVERDUE."

Mr. Kale proceeding pointed out that several provincial Governments had already appointed committees to find out where the pruning knife be applied and urged the Government of India to take similar steps. Unless they were convinced that every possible effort had been earnestly made in reducing the expenditure, it would be very difficult to assent to additional taxation. He quite realised that they could not restore the expenditure of the country to what it was in 1913-14, as also the fact that expenditure would have to grow if they wanted economic, material, and social, progress. But, at the same time, it could not be doubted that there were many directions in which they could cut down expenditure. Retrenchment was overdue and rigid economy must be their watchword. The Committee he proposed would not interfere with the work of the Government or of the Finance Committee. Nor had it got anything to do with the coming Budget. Its object would be to take a large view of the general expenditure and find out where economy was possible. Such a committee would only strengthen the hands of the Government.

Sir Arthur Froom supporting the resolution observed that it was not one of adverse criticism but a genuine offer of assistance to the Finance Department in the extremely difficult period they were passing through. Its object was also to infuse confidence in the country that there was no culpable wastage.

Mr. Annamalai Chettiar wanted the Government of India to follow the policy of the new Coalition Liberal Party, namely, reduction of expenditure.

Raja Sir Harnam Singh and Mr. Sethna also supported the resolution on the ground that it was timely. There were two ways out of the present financial difficulty, one the reduction of military expenditure and the other the increase of taxation. On the first point, the Government did not see eye to eye with the representatives of the people in the legislature and on the other there would be a hue and cry from the people. The only solution was retrenchment

FINANCE SECRETARY EXPLAINS.

Mr. Cook, Finance Secretary, welcomed any proposal which sought to reduce expenditure although Government might not completely identify themselves with the procedure suggested by the mover. After emphasising the great difference between retrenchment and economy, Mr. Cook admitted that the Government were working under substantial deficits and that deficits had an inconvenient habit of repeating themselves. But he pointed out that Government had already cut out many departmental estimates on the ground that they would not be consistent with the taxpayers interests in the coming year. He further informed that the Government had considered and come to the conclusion that the time for retrenchment had come and that they should consider whether it was possible, without raising taxation and thereby seriously hampering trade and industry, to maintain an administration so complex and even of such a high level of efficiency as was possible at a time when prices were lower. There was already in the Central Government an atmosphere of retrenchment as was evidenced by the Military Requirements Committee which, for all practical purposes, was a Retrench Committee and whose unanimous report was now before the Home authorities.

VICEROY IN FAVOUR OF RETRENCHMENT.

Continuing, Mr. Cook announced, amidst applause, that the Viceroy has for sometime past had this question under consideration and has decided to issue an order calling on all departments to point out the directions in which retrenchment can be effected and making it clear that it is the intention of the Government to effect retrenchment in every direction possible excepting only where it can be shown that really vital Service would be hampered thereby or that there would be a contingent loss of revenue. At the same time, an experienced Financial Officer will simultaneously and independently, review the expenditure of various departments to find out where there is a *prima-facie* case for retrenchment. Thus it would be seen, said the Finance Secretary, that there was no intention on the part of the Government to shelve this matter. In the vast majority of cases there would be an enquiry into by the Financial Officer. In was into by the Financial there would arise questions of policy and Mr. Cook assured the House that every such case would be at once considered by the Governor-General in Council. The procedure which he had sketched was to get more retrenchment and quicker retrenchment than a committee proposed by Mr. Kale.

After Mr. Cook had said that he could not accept the resolution of Mr Kale, Mr. Lloyd (Madras) referred to the terrible stringency in which the provinces were placed and said the feeling in Madras was that her contribution to the Government of India must be abolished. When provincial Governments were setting their own houses in order by retrenchments, it was very necessary that Government of India should give some indication that they on their part were also effecting economy and retrenchment.

Mr. Khaparde strongly supported the resolution.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan pointed out that it was not advisable to cut down the military expenditure because if the army had to be kept it ought to be kept in a state of efficiency.

Mr. Samaldas urged reduction in military expenditre by replacing British Battalions by Indian Battalions. He asked why should there be departments in Government of India for subjects that are transferred subjects like Revenue and Agriculture.

Lala Ram Sarandas and Mr Barua also supported the resolution.

Mr. Kale was glad that the Viceroy had decided to issue an order to different departments in order to effect retrenchment. But he was not satisfied with the order. Such orders had been issued in England by the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer but above all these orders, there were committees. He declared "Allow us to have a glimpse of all your items of expenditure and we shall say where reduction of expenditure can be made. I dont see why we non-officials should not be allowed to discuss the items of expenditure although they may involve questions of policy. If this resolution is not accepted the feeling in the country will be that Government of India does not want that the public should be taken into confidence."

Mr. Cook felt very sorry that Mr. Kale was not willing to accept the view taken by Government. He assured the House of the absolute sincerity of the Government in effecting retrenchment and said if we wanted to shelve this matter we would undoubtedly have and a committee. It is because the Viceroy is so earnest that there should be retrenchment in the shortest possible time that he has decided upon this policy. Give Government a chance of doing this earnestly and if they dont succeed then you can have the committee. You propose as regards the desire that non-officials should be associated with the proposed enquiry by Government. I shall certainly bring the matter before the Viceroy."

Mr. Sethna:—"Mr. President, will it be right if I request you to postpone voting on this matter till tomorrow so that the desire of non-officials being associated with the proposed enquiry might be communcated to the Viceroy in the meanwhile? Perhaps His Excellency might accide to our request"

Mr. President:—"There can be no question of postponement of voting.

The resolution was pressed to division and was lost 19 voting against and 13 for it.

Mr. Khaparde was not present in the hall at the time of voting as he was engaged in the committee on the pressmen's grievances.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan was heard to say "No" when President said "The Hon. Member will kindly get up and say yes or no" Thereupon Sir Umar Hayat Khan stood up and declared "I dont vote."

The resolution of Mr. Sethna for indianisation of services in Port Trusts was postponed for to-morrow to enable the members to be present in time at the garden party that was given later by the Presidents of Council of State and Legislative Assembly to the Members of the Legislature and others The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

TAMPERING OF POLICE.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED TODAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

It is understood that the Government will introduce legislation at tomorrow's meeting of the Assembly, with a view to deal with the tampering of Police and chowkidars.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26.

The Hon. Sir Ludvic Porter though he opposed the resolution to request the Allahabad High Court and the Oudh Judicial Commissioner's Court to exercise revisional jurisdiction in all convictions and sentences on the Congress and the Khilafat volunteers and non-co-operators, announced that the Government had asked for a loan of services of Mr. A. R. Lyle, Additional Judicial Commissioner to examine all the cases under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and to advise the Government as to the legality of the conviction and as to the cases in which sentences could be reduced. As regards the suggestion in an amendment to include other offences of political nature under the scope of resolution, the Finance Member said it could not be agreed. Both the resolution and the amendment were withdrawn. A resolution regarding the cost of revenue partitions was carried against the Government opposition by a majority of two.

BEHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Jan. 27.

At the Behar Council to-day, Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath withdrew his resolution that before issuing a proclamation under the Seditious Meetings Act, the Council be given an opportunity to discuss the situation, on an assurance of Government that the time and circumstances permitting representations of people of the parts to be brought under the Act would be consulted.

The results of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., for the six months ended the 31st December 1921, are announced. The net profit was Rs. 5,73,757-12.2 to which is to be added the amount brought forward from last year Rs. 3,31,154-4-9 making a total of Rs. 9,04,912-0-11. The Directors propose to pay the usual interim dividend on the Ordinary and Preference shares which will absorb Rs. 4,07,039-1-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,97,872-15-11 to be carried forward.—(A.P.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

following scathing condemnation of such cruel practices!

"I have been informed that a fair is held every second year at Sirsi in which thousands of innocent goats and sheep are sacrificed. I hear that this year, too such a fair is to be held within a few days."

"It would give me great pain if even a single life be killed for any reason, but the slaughter of animals in the name of religion is quite intolerable. I know that such a custom is prevalent for a very long time among the Hindus, but my Hindu soul tells me that such a sacrifice is not religious but irreligious. I shall be happy if these expressions of mine will influence even a single Hindu to refrain from such sinful practices."

APPRECIATION OF THE LATE POPE.

In his concluding address His Holiness eulogised His Holiness the late Pope Benedict XV for his breadth of sympathetic vision towards all, his impartial upholding of the Khilafat cause and his compassionate endeavours for mitigating the sufferings of all creatures on earth, described with pleasure Hakim Ajmalkhan's Chairmanship of the Reception Committee at the Special Goraksha Session of the All India Sabha at Delhi in November last as a splendid symbol of the future of Hindu-Moslem unity in India and concluded with a fervent and stirring appeal for unceasing endeavours for the amelioration of the condition of all created beings at such.

A vote of thanks to the chair moved by Mr. Lallubhai Jhaveri, seconded by Mr. Girijashankar D Bhatt brought the proceedings to a close.

ANIMAL SACRIFICE.

SCATHING CONDEMNATION.

SHANKARACHARYA'S LECTURE.

A large open air public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League was held on Thursday night at 9 p.m. at Kamatipura under the presidency of His Holiness Jagadguru Shankaracharya Shri Bharati Krishna Teerthji Maharaj of Shri Sharda Peetha. There was a large audience consisting of ladies and gentlemen. His Holiness was received with due reverence.

In the beginning Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty said that he was gratified to see the people of Kamatipura taking active interest in the movement started by Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the total prohibition of liquor etc. For the last two years or even more the speaker said he had come in close contract with the Kamatipura residents in connection with the then prevalent sacrifices of animals in the sacred name of religion and it was to the credit of those sensible friends that such mal practices were stopped in the locality to a great extent. It was a happy coincidence that they had met that evening to hear the views on such points from their great Jagadguru and other learned sanyasins, who were the authorities on the subject. The Bombay Humanitarian League was always grateful to the Jagadguru for His ready response to the call of humanitarianising.

SHRI SHANKARACHARYA'S ADDRESS

In the course of His address His Holiness said that the subject announced for the evening's address namely "the duty of man" was an infinitely comprehension subject embracing all aspects of human activity from the standpoint of all the religions and societies in the world, and that all that was possible in the course of a short address was to sum of the essence of man's duty in terms agreeable to all creeds and applicable to all human beings. That duty was described in the words of Bhagwan Ved Vyasji as incessant philanthropic exertion for the uplift of those who were in sorrow, suffering and ignorance and the vigilent avoidance of all pain and suffering not merely to our fellow human beings but also to the humblest of God's creatures on earth. The Jain religion was widely renowned for its giving the place of honour in its ethical code to the Law of Compassion but it ought to be known that the same principle was inculcated with equal emphasis and insistence by all the religions of the world. As regards Hinduism His Holiness mentioned that whereas Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's dictum about self-Government and President Wilson's rule about self-determination were found applied by the Western-World only to a handful of favoured nations of Europe, Bhagwan Manu had laid down his definition of happiness and misery in terms of independence and dependence and the Anand Ramayana elucidated the universal application of that principle with the anecdote explaining that Seeta Devi's suffering as a prisoner in the hands of the demon Ravana was merely the Karmic result of her loving imprisonment of a pet parrot in a cage during her girlhood, and that beggary and even starvation in the forest with independence were sweeter far than all the luxuries that she could lavish on the parrot from the infinite resources of King Janak's Kingdom. If according to the Law of Karma as inculcated in Hinduism it be such a wicked crime to interfere out of love with the liberty of even a parrot in a golden cage, how much more sinful must it be to hurt an animal and to deprive of its life which is doubtless as sweet and dear to itself as ours is to us? Similarly there was the teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ that whoever helped the afflicted helped God Himself and whoever was cruel or inconsiderate towards God's creatures was cruel towards God Himself. His Holiness briefly referred to the story of Abu Ben Adhem for illustrating the moral that the greatest service of the Creator consisted in the service of His creatures, and concluded with the admonition that all the various activities of human life—political, social, industrial and so forth—should be dominated by the ideal of renunciation and loving service and not by the instinct of self preservation and the Law of Might which in the name of science were being preached to the world as the guiding principles of life, but which in reality merely tended to degrade man to the level of the beast, if not infinitely lower still.

When the address was over Dr. Bhuskath translated it to the audience in Marathi.

Swami Shri Jagadishwaranandji Bharati of Haridwar Maha Sabha, then delivered a highly learned and philosophic address full of quotations from the Hindu scriptures.

Swami Shri Purnandgiriji of Kailas-ashrama, Rishikesh then briefly referred to the great principle of Ahimsa.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Nanavaty then announced that he had the honour to see Mahatma Gandhi recently when he was in Bombay and had brought to his notice the shocking news of the anticipated destructions of thousands of goats and sheep in the Marika Jatra at Sirsi. Happily the year before last the sacrifice was stopped to a great extent and it was feared that it might again take place. Mahatma Gandhi, sent to the people of Sirsi in particular the

(Continued in Column 5.)

TURKEY AND ISLAM.

DUTY OF BRITISH STATESMEN

(B MANEKJIY K. PATEL)

By a strange irony of fate, in the late world-war, Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs took an active part in wiping out the freedom of the brave Turks for no fault of theirs, and are now engaged in atoning for their crime by trying to emancipate them, standing out boldly for the Khilafat and the integrity of the Turkish Empire. Jazirat-ul-Arab is dear to the heart of every Mahomedan not merely because it is unredeemed Turkey, but because the very soul of Islam cries out for its emancipation. The Moslems are keen about the restoration of Thrace and Smyrna, but they are keener and more anxious about the redemption of Jazirat-ul-Arab. The British Cabinet is now engaged in considering the Turkish question. Fortunately the British statesmen and even the British Press seem to be now brought into a better frame of mind for making an equitable arrangement about Turkey, but in any revision of the previous arrangement, British statesmen will have to bear in mind the fact that the Turks want the fullest redemption of all Moslem territories. In this demand of theirs the Turks have the fullest support not simply of the Moslems of India, but also of the entire Hindoo community. The Khilafat, which was at first purely a religious question, has now become a political and national question. There are about 30 crores of Moslems in the world and about 22 crores of Hindoos in India. These 52 crores of men unite in pressing the question of the Khilafat to the notice of Great Britain and it would be an evil day on which England would turn a deaf ear to this united demand. Almost the whole of Asia will be in arms against her. The veriest tyro in Indian politics knows that the stumbling block to peace and order in India at the present moment is the unsolved Khilafat question. British Statesmen do not seem to attach due importance to the fact that so long as this question is not solved to the satisfaction of the Indian Mahomedans there will be no peace in India. Even if Swaraj were granted to this country tomorrow without anything being done to solve the Khilafat problem 8 crores of Indian Mahomedans would remain as discontented as ever. But for the Khilafat question the Mahomedans would never have made common cause with the Hindoos from whom they were always divided in politics.

Bri ish Premier's Pledge Broken.

It cannot be denied that the Moslems have great cause for dissatisfaction with the manner in which the British made large promises to them during the Great War, which they afterwards failed to fulfil. The Government of India have often declared that the Mahomedan grievances are just. Impartial and unprejudiced Englishmen of the type of Sir Theodore Morrison who possess intimate knowledge of the history of Mahomedans and of their social religious and political ideas entirely sympathise with the Mahomedan demand. The 22 crores of Hindoos living in India also steadily and consistently support the Mahomedan cause. The contention of the Government of India is that it fully sympathizes with the Mahomedan grievance and has done all that it was humanly possible to do to get it redressed. That was the burden of the song of Lord Chelmsford and that is the parrot-cry also of His Excellency Lord Reading. In his reply to the deputation that recently waited on him to call for a Conference to consider the present situation His Excellency the Viceroy said that he and Lord Chelmsford had done everything possible in the matter of the Khilafat injustice. But the Mahomedans cannot be satisfied with such a reply. They believe that sufficient pressure has not been brought to bear on the British Cabinet by the Indian Government. The Government of India must not be content with merely making half-hearted representations to the British Government on the Musalman feeling. They should let the Home Government clearly understand that the situation in India is critical due to the Khilafat injustice which has drawn to itself the sympathy of the whole of India from the Himalayas to the Cape Comorin and that any further delay in an equitable solution of the question would bring about a revolt and jeopardise the very existence of the British Government in India.

The French Example.

The British Government might take a leaf out of the book of the French Government that has already arrived at a settlement with the Angora Government, which has proved acceptable to the Moslems. The Italian Government is also not unfavourable to the Mahomedan cause. It is only the British Government that stands as an obstacle to a proper settlement of the issue. Perhaps the British Government and Mr. Lloyd George delude themselves with the belief that the Mahomedan agitation in India in the matter of the Khilafat will die in course of time if left to itself and if sufficient pressure is brought to bear upon the Moslems by means of repressive measures. But they are singularly mistaken if they live in such a fool's paradise. The agitation has taken very deep roots in the country and would lead to the most disastrous consequences, if there is any further delay in the redress of the injustice. The Amir of Afghanistan is fully in sympathy with the grievance of the Indian Mahomedans. While recently entering into a new treaty of friendship with the British he made it as clear as words could make it in the presence of Sir Henry Dobbs, that the British must not expect that the Amir of Afghanistan could remain on friendly terms with the British, despite the treaty of friendship, if the Mahomedans of India and other parts of the world had a just grievance against the British in the matter of the Khilafat. A just and equitable peace with Turkey would assuage the excitement among the Mahomedans of India.

Where is Self-determination?

Only about a decade ago the Mahomedans belonged to the Conservative section of the Indian politicians or to be strictly accurate they took no part in politics and held themselves aloof from it. So many, therefore, their present political attitude is inexplicable. They are now more radical than even the most radical of Hindoos. What has brought about this change? The change is due to the fact that the Turkish policy of British Government is abhorred by them. If the Government had shown the slightest mercy towards the Turkish Empire and the least desire on their part to be just and equitable in their treatment of the Turkish Question, the Indian Mahomedans would have continued to be faithful towards the British Government, and would not have swung over to the side of Mahatma Ghandiji. Hostility to Islam seems to be the motive which is the guiding principle of the policy persisted in by the Home Government, as it appears to the average Indian Mahomedan. They could not acquiesce in a policy which has virtually destroyed the Turkish Empire and which by no means conforms to the principles which were solemnly professed and the pledges which were solemnly avowed by the British Government during the war. The Mahomedans of India, like the rest of the world, believed that Great Britain was quite sincere in promising that one of the objects of the war was the application of the principle of self-determination to all States or in other words the vindication of the right of different peoples of the world to choose their own Government. They thought that Turkey would be treated exactly like Germany and Austria-Hungary after the war and they were content to abide by the result. They also relied on the sacred promise given by the Prime Minister in January 1918 that Thrace and Anatolia, which are predominently Turkish in race would remain under Turkish sovereignty. Had this promise been kept the Indian Mahomedans would never have made common cause with Mahatma Gandhiji. But, unfortunately, as soon as the Armistice was declared Grecian intrigues commenced and Grecian statesmen began to explain away the pledge and the British Ministers who were prejudiced against the Turks during the war listened to the interested advice of the Greeks. Preposterously incorrect statistics were put forth to prejudice the Turkish case and a story was circulated that millions of Armenians were slaughtered by the Turks. It was ascertained that the Greeks formed the majority of the population in the maritime Provinces of Western Anatolia, whereas in fact they are in all these Provinces a small minority, and even in Smyrna they do not amount to 25 per cent. of the total population. The Mahomedans of India asked for a plebiscite or an impartial inquiry conducted on the spot but were refused. This refusal on the part of the Western Powers confirmed the suspicion of the Mahomedans that the Christian nations had one code of justice for the Christians and another for Mahomedans. The support given by the British Government to Greece in her wanton attempt to overthrow Islamic Turkey is regarded by every Mahomedan as a sin against the Turkish Empire.

The Amir's Frank Warning

Then again the withholding from Mahomedans their right to govern the Holy Places of Islam is looked upon in the light of an unpardonable sin against their faith. It is a well-known fact that the late Amir of Afghanistan Habibullah Khan was murdered because he had refused to assist Turkey during the war and was thus supposed to have betrayed Islam. A Muslim ruler like the Amir of Afghanistan must hold it his duty to act in matters of international import precisely as a Muslim should act in his personal affairs. The ruler who fails in this forfeits automatically his right to rule and the fealty of his people. There is a refreshing ring of candour and honesty in the speech of the present Amir of Afghanistan delivered on the conclusion of the agreement betwen Britain and Afghanistan. The speech indicates the unity which makes of the Islamic world a Federation. The Afghan Amir's speech is a timely reminder of the existence to-day of an Islamic Federation of Asia, and also of the spirit of pan-Islamism. The spirit of Islam is to day making itself very manifest in an awakened Islamic world. The contention of the Western Powers for the non-application of the principle of self-determination to Turkey was that the Turks by their wholesale massacre of Christians had proved themselves unfit to govern the minorities of another faith and hence the provinces in which these minorities are to be found should be handed over to Greeks and Armenians. It is conveniently forgotten by the Western powers that the Greeks and Armenians have shown themselves as apt at massacres as the Turks. The Treaty of Sevres showed what sense of justice the British possessed, and the loyal Mahomedans of India lost faith in British integrity and British pledges. Mr. Amir Ali put up a good fight in England for the cause of Islam, but his efforts produced no tangible results. The situation in India is very grave but it may yet be saved. British statesmen have promised a modification of the Treaty of Sevres. But the modification will have to be very substantial otherwise the Mahomedans will not be satisfied. The restoration to Turkey merely of Thrace and Smyrna will not content the Mahomedans. Jazirat-ul-Arab will have to be replaced under Turkish Sovereignty before the Turkish question be settled satisfactorily. A just and equitable treaty with Turkey is a *sine qua non* for a final and satisfactory solution of the Indian problem. No amount of tinkering with the question will do any good. British Statesmen must tackle with the question and solve the vexed problem by wise and far-seeing statemanship otherwise there will be endless trouble in India for the British Government.

BEWARE OF OURSELVES.

BY M. K. GANDHI

I gladly publish, though not without sorrow, a letter from a Madras correspondent on the recent occurrences in that city. Evidently the hooliganism was far more serious than described in the first impressions given by Dr. Rajan. Mr. Rajagopalan is justified in blaming the non-co-operators.

It is difficult to distinguish between hooligans and non-co-operators when hundreds or thousands take part in smashing cars, swearing at innocent passengers or threatening a cinema-keeper. Non-co-operators cannot 'have the cake and eat it too.' They claim to be millions. They claim to have almost the whole of India at their back. We must either regulate our procedure in accordance with our creed or dissociate ourselves entirely from all mass activity, even if it involves self-ostracism. We have still many *hartals* to go through. Let Delhi, Nagpur and other places beware. I would advise them not to have any *hartals* at all, if they cannot, with certainty, avoid the disgraceful scenes enacted in Bombay and unfortunately repeated in Madras. I hope that the Madras Congress Committee will sift the matter thoroughly and take all the blame that attches to it. After the frightful experience of Bombay, Madras should have been fully insured against all risk of mob violence, Mr. Rajagopalan's letter is fortified with another from an active non-co-operator. As he makes detailed charges giving names, I simply content myself with giving a few extracts. The writer says:—

"An eye-witness to the mad excesses of that day, I shall be false to my creed of non-violence, if I do not deplore the *hartal* as a miserable failure. The racial bitterness of the Pulianthope days has revived. You have probably read the bitter speeches of the 'non-Brahmin' leaders in their confederation. At a time when you are straining your every nerve to bring the moderates round to your point of view, we in Madras have succeeded in widening the gulf between us and the non-Brahmins on the one hand, and the Adi Dravids on the other. The least that we can do by way of reparation is a frank confession of our weakness, and a religious endeavour from now to promote inter-communal unity, especially between the Panchamas and others."

I do not hesitate to criticise the Government for sparing neither man, woman nor child. But the Government have no creed of non-violence to fetter their discretion. Their creed is terrorism in the last resort. But non-co-operators have to be above suspicion. Madras leaves much to be desired if the two letters referred to by me at all a true story. I have little doubt that it is in the main true. Then non-co-operators and their friends have certainly not left man, woman or child free from their unholy attention. It was a bad augury of Swaraj to have interfered with women, to have molested the poor scout boys, and otherwise played havoc with the liberty of the people, no matter how provoking their participation in the welcome to the Prince was.

We have more to fear from ourselves than from the violence or mistakes of the Government. The latter, if we use them aright, do us good, as they have already. Our own violence on untruth will be veritable death for us. If we are not able to set our own house in order, we shall certainly destroy ourselves. Non-co-operation will be a byword of execration and reproach.

In this connection I cannot help noticing a cutting given to me from the "Rangoon Daily News." It runs:—

"We are credibly informed that the wife of Nizamuddin, hackney carriage owner, East Rangoon, got a divorce from her husband on Thursday last on the ground that he disobeyed the Fatwa in taking his gharries and persuading others to ply at the time of the Prince's visit."

I make bold to say that whoever granted the divorce (assuming the truth of the statement) grievously erred against the law of Islam and decency. Divorces are not so tightly granted in Islam. If *hartals* can be brought about by means such as the foregoing statement suggests, they can do no good whatsoever. They are no free expression of public opinion. But I am less concerned with the expedience of *hartals* than with the good name of Islam and non-co-operation. The law of non-co-operation demands perfect toleration and respect for the opposite opinion and action. The law of Islam, in so far as a non-Muslim can speak of it, requires equally strict toleration. Nothing could have so deeply hurt the Prophet as the intoleration of the people of Mecca during the early period of his ministry towards the new Faith he was preaching. He could not possibly therefore at any time have been party to intolerance. There shall be no compulsion in religion must have descended to him when some of his new converts were more zealous than wise in the preaching of the new faith.

Whether we are Hindus or Musulmans or what, does not matter. The spirit of democracy which we want to spread throughout India cannot be spread by violence whether verbal or physical, whether direct, indirect or threatened.—"Young India."

LAHORE ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY.

ENGINE TAMPERED WITH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

It is reported that erection of the new generating plant of the Lahore Electric Supply Co., was being hurried in order to meet the illuminations requirements at the time of the Prince of Wales' visit is now rendered impossible for the time being as the principal parts of the engine have been stolen. The engine and other parts of the machinery were found to have been tampered with very recently. The theory of theft is being attributed to political causes, but no proof is forthcoming.

ARMAMENT PARLEY

REVIEW OF WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

MR. SASTRI'S POSITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IOWA CITY, (U.S.A.), Dec. 3.

The Disarmament Conference at Washington is now over three weeks old, and has, so far, done little to justify all the noise made over it. For the most part, the delegates are holding their session behind locked doors, and are indulging in the usual fencing match of cynical diplomacy. The public has little opportunity to know all the bargainings and bickerings which are taking place in secret that the conference atmosphere is surcharged with shams and humbugs, and cynicisms.

The conference is beginning to fade away like the Cheshire cat. As a matter of fact, the newspapers are now referring to the Disarmament Conference as the Armament Parley. What a high comedy! There is no doubt that some of the members of the Washington Conference believe in disarmament as a distant ideal; but as a rule they hold on to the gun as a practicality.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Here is the American plan. At the opening of the Conference, as is well-known in India by this time, Secretary Hughes of the United States proposed that there should be a reduction and a limitation of naval armament. He was, however, careful not to propose the total abolition of army and navy. His proposals may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. The United States, Great Britain and Japan agree to a navy building holiday for ten years, during which time no new ships shall be built.

2. All uncompleted capital ships and numerous specific older capital ships to be scrapped at once.

3. All building programs, either actual or projected, to be abandoned at once.

4. The sea power of the three nations to be maintained on a basis of tonnage parity between the American and the British navies and of a Japanese navy of three-fifths the tonnage of either of the others.

5. The capital ship to be unit of measurement of naval strength and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary craft to be prescribed.

SIZE OF SHIPS.

6. The size of the capital ships built for replacement shall be limited to 35,000 tons, compared with 46,000 tons, the maximum now building, and aggregate capital ship tonnage is to be limited to 500,000 each for England and the United States and 300,000 for Japan.

7. Auxiliary cruisers and destroyers, the keels of which have been already laid, to be completed, but replacements to be on a basis of a maximum 450,000 tons each for England and the United States and 270,000 for Japan.

8. Same provision for submarines, with the maximum tonnage 900,000 each for England and the United States and 54,000 for Japan.

9. Total tonnage of airplane carriers to be limited to 80,000 each for England and the United States and 48,000 for Japan.

10. Only capital ships and airplane carriers 20 years old, cruisers 17 years old, and destroyers and submarines 12 years old may be replaced.

11. Limitation of naval aircraft deemed impracticable because of easy converting of commercial aircraft to war uses.

12. Conversion of merchant marine to warships to be regulated by agreement.

13. No ships to be built for or disposed off to other nations.

This scheme forces Japan permanently to a subordinate position to the United States and England. Japan has, however, accepted the plan in principle, although it may suggest certain modifications.

DIPLOMATS AT THEIR TRADE.

The delegates to the Washington Conference in their published interviews are making much protestation of their desire for "permanent adjustment of the world's affairs." So long as there is competitive nationality and land-grabbing imperialism, the permanent settlement of world affairs will remain a permanent myth.

Already the iniquitious conditions of Asia, the maelstrom of world politics, have been accepted as accomplished facts. It is now known most definitely that the countries of the Orient, which have been and are even now being despoiled by the imperialistic nations of the world, will not be returned to their people, their rightful owners.

MR. SASTRI—A DUMMY.

The English Press agents in America worked overtime to make the people in the United States believe that Mr. Srinivas Sastri is "India's delegate to the Washington Conference." But with the exception of a few no one has taken the bait.

There is hardly any mention of Mr. Sastri in any American newspapers, and when they refer to him at all, they speak of him as the delegate of the India Office in London. So far—to my knowledge—he has made no speeches, served in no important committees, nor has he raised his voice on behalf of India. He is just a splendid dummy. Yet Mr. Sastri had the audacity to speak in London before his departure for America: "I am going solely as the representative of the Indian people." When did the Indian people elect him as their representative? Does anybody know?

Fortunately it is no longer possible for the English propagandists to pull wool over the eyes of the intelligent American people. They know who sent Mr. Sastri over here, and what the conditions in India are now. Only a few days ago there was a big mass meeting at the historical Faneuil Hall in Boston, the cradle of American liberty. At this meeting the American friends of freedom for India demanded Swaraj for her.

MINISTERS' SALARIES.

PLETHORA OF AMENDMENTS IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

There was a lively discussion at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council over the question of ministers' salaries, when Sir Henry Wheeler moved that a sum of Rs. one lakh ninety-two thousand be granted for salaries of ministers for the current year. This motion was brought as a rectification of irregularity committed last year. Last year the Council decided that the present figure at which the ministers were remunerated was proper one, but it was placed on non-voted list. Legal opinion in England was taken and they were of opinion that the ministers'salaries to be included in the voted list of the budget and the Government now wanted to put that irregularity right by a regular vote of the Council. Eleven amendments were moved in the view to reduce the salaries. One member suggested that the posts should be honorary. Some suggested four thousand, while others would not vote more than three thousand a month. Amendments were urged mainly on two grounds, namely, by way of retrenchment and as a censure on the ministers. It had been said that owing to a deficit in the budget they should follow the policy of strict economy. Secondly, the ministers failed in their duty in not voicing the popular feeling in the Cabinet in regard to the repressive measures taken by the Government.

The discussion is proceeding.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 25.

The Fiscal Commission began sitting on Tuesday afternoon when the Chief Collector of Customs was examined. Other witnesses were Mr. Joseph, a timber merchant, and three representatives of the Burma Chamber of Commerce. To-day Mr. Mckenna, Development Commissioner, gives evidence. The Chamber of Commerce advocated retension of freee trade policy as also the Collector of Customs. The manager of Fabricius and Co., exporters of hides and skins, emphasized disastrous effect of the export duty on firm business resulting in serious losses, while the tanneries in Burma had closed down. He regarded export duty as possibly beneficial to Upper Indian tanneries, but an absolute handicap on the Burma hides and skin trade.

The commission leave for Madras on Friday morning.

ABOLITION OF TRIAL BY JURY

URGED BEFORE RACIAL DISTINCTION COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

Mr. W. J. Keith M.L.A., Divisional Commissioner, Burma, giving evidence before Racial Distinctions Committee, strongly pressed for abolition of trial by jury, both in cases of Europeans and Indians as justice was not meted, but in some cases by notorious perversenses of jurors. If jury system could not be altogether abolished then he would allow it only in High Courts. Simplest method of removing racial inequality was to do away with definition of European British subject which was an anomaly. It was a vague sentiment and anachronism that European desired to preserve his rights. It would be destructive of the very foundations of justice if privilege of bare majority was extended to all, because every class would claim it and there would be more agitation. Mr. Rustomji Fardoonji who was next examined advocated racial equality and said he had no objection to the jury trial as a form of trial though he did not see any advantage in it. Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

BRITISH INTIMIDATORY POLICY.

AN EGYPTIAN PROTEST.

The "Near East" publishes the following telegram from Tanta, signed by Ali Khalifa. It speaks for itself:—

"Vehemently protest against your Government's trampling under foot of even simplest of personal libery in Egypt, the flogging of students and officials, the killing of peaceful, defenceless men and women, for no other reason than legitimate claiming of usurped rights. The disgraceful breaking of promises is a blot on the escutcheon of Britain. This series of crimes has been lately crowned by the challenging of the national dignity and the intentional provocation of hostility through the harvest of our great elected leader, the personification of national ideals, Saad Zaghloul Pasha, with his colleagues, and their deportation to an unknown place. Evidently your Government is, therefore, held responsible before the civilised people of the world and before history for the disastrous effects of such mad policy, dictated by lust for blind imperialism and the enslaving of Freedom, a policy which has led, and will lead, to the deaths of innocent people, the spread of discontent and unrest all over the country, and the endangering of international interests. We assure you that the unique failure of your unreasonable Curzonian scheme will only be matched by the failure in store for your intimidatory policy. Our deep-rooted faith in the righteousness of our cause will never be shaken; we are more untired and more determined than ever to continue our efforts until the reaching of the national goal. As a sign of discontent general strike is in full swing for members of representative bodies, ulema, clergy, notables, business men, government officials, lawyers, doctors, engineers, teaching staff and undergraduates at Tanta."

MURDERED MOTHERHOOD.

BY HELENA NORMANTON.

An American mother, Mrs. Clyde Cassidente, has committed the complicated crime of being poor, of having five children and of not bringing them up in conditions sufficiently sanitary to gratify the social workers of Denver.

Judge Royal Graham, of the Children's Court, has ordered Mrs. Cassidente to submit to an operation to make her further motherhood impossible. He had no legal power to do this, but terrorized the woman and her husband into consent by threatening to commit all her children to a home unless the operation was performed by January 10 next. The crime underlying Mrs. Cassidente's defects as a mother is the fact that her husband is not able to earn enough money to provide decent home surroundings.

It is simply appalling that the mind of any man in high office should have conceived so barbarous a punishment!

If children may not be born in poverty, then the vast majority of the world's toiling millions may not be born at all.

Recall for a moment how many wonderful children have been born and reared in surroundings which, however undesirable, have been perfectly powerless to extinguish the divine spark within them. Think of the miserable and shiftless home in which Charles Dickens was brought up. Who can say how much of his sympathy for the poor was evoked and fostered by the grim poverty of his boyhood?

The autobiographical touches in his novels lay bare to us the resentment which he felt all his life at his childish deprivations and hardships. Nevertheless, a Dickens born in Kensington Garden and educated at Eton would never have been the Charles Dickens we all know and love.

Some of those who read these lines may have visited two spots in Scotland not many miles asunder—the Palace of the Dukes of Hamilton, at Hamilton, and the tiny cottage where was born Bobbie Burns. The Dukes of Hamilton were cradled in baronial and sanitary splendour, whilst Bobbie and his brothers and sisters were warmed in winter chiefly by the heat from the cows who lived in the central room of the three. Obviously this was an arrangement which no diplomee in Social Science could possibly have left uninterfered with. The poet, if not extinguished before birth, should have been torn away and imprisoned in an institution. It is unlucky for the sanitarians that the poet emerged from the room next the cow-byre and not from the palace of the Hamiltons.

Treading on even more sacred ground, one wonders what would have been the punishment meted out by Judge Graham for her whom we all called "blessed," for her improvidence in making no better arrangements for the birth of her First-born than the Stable at Bethlehem! Had there been district visitors and social workers in those days one can visualize the report of this case in the card index which would have been filed at headquarters at Jerusalem.

Fortunately, the surrounding personages were angels, shepherds and the gentle-eyed oxen, and not shrewish social workers.

The real truth is that the zealous officiousness of our modern faddists is making life well-nigh impossible for us. Not content with causing artificial penury by the crushing taxes we have to pay to support these Paul Prys, the very capability for further life upon this globe is to be extinguished in the name of Hygiene!

Motherhood, which was once sacred whether in poverty or in wealth, is to be reserved as a privilege for the well-to-do, just as in this country the St. Pancras Borough Council would like marriage to be a close preserve for only those women whose husbands are able to undertake their entire financial support in idleness, no matter how young, strong and efficient the wives may be.

Let us hope that the hereafter includes a suitable provision for these murdering Judges and meddling social workers: something neat and sanitary, with cold blue-and-white tiles—cells where humanity is silent and pity never penetrates!

It is appalling to reflect that the lands where political power is most freely granted to women are the ones which seem the least disposed to allow freedom enough to women to become wives and mothers. I am sufficiently old-fashioned to think that woman will always prefer—if the choice must be made—to hold a baby in her arms rather than a ballot paper in her hand. But why not both?—"The New Witness."

MALABAR (CONGRESS) RELIEF FUND.

The following further contributions have been received in this office:—

		Rs.	A.
Mr. Dullabji Somchand	...	5	0
,, Ramrao V. Kaikini	...	20	0
,, V. V. Naik	...	12	0
,, Joshi	...	10	0
,, Jeshwantrao B. Bhide	...	10	0
"Ferhad"	...	10	0
Doliben	...	5	0
Kamalaben	...	5	0
,, Bhagvanlal L. Mankad	...	5	0
,, C. D. Ravi	...	5	0
,, H. T. Bhatia	...	5	0
Navalkant	...	3	0
,, Mr. Hussein G. Palliwalla	...	2	8
,, M. S. Cooper	...	2	0

PROHIBITION OF COW SLAUGHTER IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the Commissioner passed a resolution that slaughtering of cows in Calcutta be prohibited. The motion was carried by 16 votes against 6.

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* * * * *

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It pays to have strong natural eyesight.

Either you have good eyesight or you have not. There can be no half way. You may think nothing of tired eyes, a headache after a little reading. It may not worry you a bit if your eyes begin to strain and tear at the slightest effort. You may think they will be all right by to-morrow. But will they?

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MR. GOVINDJI VASANJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A casual glance at the Police Court reports reveal:—

(1) That honest men are dragged to the Court and are subjected to unkind treatment by the Police!

(2) That even a generous Magistrate like Mr. Chunilal Setalvad has to pass severe strictures against the conduct of some of the Police officers!

(3) And that men were arrested after the disturbances without positive proofs, were hauled up before the Court, and a good number of them is practically discharged!

This brings us to the case of Govindji Vasanji. Here are some noteworthy points:—

(1) Mr. Desai published an open challenge in the Press, and asked for evidence against Govindji.

(2) Dr. M. E. Pavri wrote to the Press and asked for proofs.

(3) Mr. Marzban, the Editor of the "Jame", called for facts against Govindji.

(4) Mr. Hirji Behedin, the Editor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind", asked for the particulars.

(5) But not a single soul came forward in the Press or approached these gentlemen. That was most significant.

(6) Still more significant is the inability of the Police to trace and arrest those, who broke open Govindji's shop at Grant Road and practically wrecked and robbed it!

(7) Still more strange is the evidence in the Court, which is so conflicting! One witness said the crowd was forty, another said fifty, third one reckoned it one hundred, fourth one four hundred and fifth one a thousand!

(8) No one has asserted, that Govindji was armed with a lathi, nor is it established, that he was instigating or directing a crowd.

(9) And it is almost inconceivable, that a man, whose customers have been Parsis, should direct attacks on Parsis, and that too standing in front of his own shop!

(10) But Govindji's "guilt" was committed at the Town Hall meeting—such is the talk of the town!

(11) But apart from all other criticisms, it is simply scandalous, that he should be transferred to the Isapur jail, and that too when he is in weak health. Is it fair? Is it human? Let Sir George's Government note, it is neither.—Yours, etc.,

LUKHMIDAS RAWJI TAIRSEE,
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

A CALL TO YOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—India is passing through a crisis. Just at present all thinking minds of Hindusthan are directed towards unifying all forces that are working at sixes and sevens. They want to build up a nation that will bring peace, plenty, and prosperity to the entire world. Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders are the builders. They are the ones who are making India's history of to-day.

But of what avail will their efforts be if you—the youths of India—will not respond to their call? It is for your sake that the great Lokmanya sacrificed his life and departed from this world. It is for your welfare that Mahatma Gandhi suffers and labours day and night. It is for your future that Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Deshbandhu C. R. Das, and others are undergoing imprisonment. Is it not a shame then that you are not doing any thing in return for them? The only thing that you should do is to listen to their clarion call and come to the rescue of your Mother-land. Upon your shoulders now rests the responsibility of laying a good and sound foundation of Swaraja. Will you be slackers or will you, as good and loyal sons and daughthers of Hind, work for the welfare of your teeming millions and prove to the world that you are first class patriots?

We ask you in all earnestness:—

1. To join National schools in order that you may serve your nation more efficiently than before.

2. To wear Khadi clothes at all times and spread the use of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth.

3. To learn spinning and weaving at least an hour every day in order to make India economically independent.

4. To become members of National Volunteer Corps and help the country at its dire need.

5. To be true to your good self, to your country and to God.

Let Providence give you courage and wisdom to come forward and work ceaselessly for Hindusthan.—Yours, etc.

S. N. HARDIKER.

Hubli.

CLERKS AND PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With regard to advertisements headed:—"Wanted Good Clerks", etc., for a firm in Mesopotamia, applicants who hear that the pay offered is to start with Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 a month think that the terms are attractive. Under this mistaken idea they sail for Mesopotamia. But the true facts as they have come under my personal notice are as follows:—In the first place the cost of living, in Mesopotamia when compared with that in India, is very high. A hotel charges for meals from Rs. 80 to Rs. 140 a month. A room for a single person costs Rs. 35 through such a room in almost all cases will be devoid of any water or light conveniences. To light the room one must make ones own arrangements. If one wishes to have a room fitted with electric light and other conveniences, its rent per month will be twice the sum mentioned above. A local servant to fetch water, etc. (for nobody in Mesopotamia except the poorest class, who are accustomed to it, drink river water) will demand forty-five rupees a month!

Considering the high cost of living with its manifold difficulties and inconveniences—it seems to be unwise to put one's signature to a document finding one's services for three years or so, unless offered a salary of at least two hundred rupees.—Yours, etc.

"AN OBSERVER."

Basrah, Jan. 5.

SCIENCE CONGRESS.

TO MEET AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

The Indian Science Congress will be held in Madras on the 30th instant and succeeding five days.

THEATRICAL CHAT.

The Bandman Opera Company finished their second season in Bombay quite in keeping with the usual traditions of the Company, namely with an excellent farewell performance.

On this occasion it was "Bubbly," a bright and sparkling revue, and quite the best production out of their revue repertoire we think. We saw the last of "Bubbly" on Thursday. If the Bandman Company put it on at the Excelsior Theatre again, at some future date when they put in a fresh appearance in Bombay the revue should command the same success then, as on the last recent occasion.

Perhaps we should say a word also for the excellent benefit performance on Wednesday given to Miss Madeline Rossitter on the occasion of her last appearance in the East. There appears to be no question about the continuous popularity Miss Rossitter enjoys in Bombay. As we have so often remarked whether in dance or song in humorous or serious vein. Madeline Rossitter is an artiste. Her versatility is wonderful and no less remarkable.

Madeline Rossitter with Jack Crichton as "Jerry and Terry" were quite the best duo number of the evening and both received tremendous applause, and we gathered these two imitable artistes enjoyed the number equally as well as the audience. Other items on the programme were also received with unlimited enthusiasm, and there was indeed never a chance of mistaking the impression that the audience at Wednesday evening's special benefit performance came there other than to thoroughly enjoy themselves.

A really good evening was undoubtedly spent by everyone present.

* * *

On Friday evening we had the opportunity of making the acquaintance of the new company "The Aneries," billed for one week only to entertain us at the Excelsior Theatre, after which we are to be amused by the "Optimystics."

"The Queries" are quite good, and as a concert party make rather a change from the usual touring repertoire company.

Harry Leeds and Trixie Temar, two clever comedy artistes get through with some good business. Tom Keele and Win Ray, Edgar Hulland and Douglas Maclaren contribute some clever and pleasing numbers in fact "The Aneries" as a whole are a bright and talented combination of artistes, and an evening at the Excelsior Theatre in their company is quite an evening happily spent.

Douglas Maclaren was originally a member of the celebrated "Follies."

The influx of new comers to Bombay now that we are enjoying the comfort of the cool season seems to have a marked effect upon attendances at the theatre naturally. Our theatrical managers no doubt find at this season of the year a decided increase in box office receipts. Also the racing season in Bombay appears to be good for the theatre. Unfortunately the respite from the extreme heat seems to be much too short, at all events for a month or two we shall be able to sit in the theatre in comparative comfort so we shall be thankful for small mercies and make the most of it.

MR. HORNIMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When one generalissima after another is being snatched away from the Non-Cooperation Camp it is invidious to make comparisions; but India always cherishes with a grateful heart the services of that gallant Editor-in-Chief, B. G. Horniman. The stupendous sacrifices he has made in the cause of India has endeared him to every Indian. If the bureaucracy wants to have a proof of it let it allow Mr. Horniman to return to India and see for itself the tremendous, spontaneous and heart-felt welcome all Indians would accord to their honoured guest.—Yours, etc.

"SANDOSHI."

Bombay, Jan. 26.

UNION JACK AND IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the British Treaty with Sinn Fein has been ratified, I write to enquire whether by the establishment of an Irish Free State, it would in any way affect the position of the Union Jack.

If not, will the Irish once more regard it as a national emblem or continue to use the Sinn Fein colours?—Yours, respectfully,

Ceylon, Jan. 19.

J. O. de SILVA.

A SAMVEDI CATHOLIC GRADUATE HONOURED.

At the conclusion of the general meeting of Bassein Catholic, held on the 22nd instant, at Papdi in Bassein, an interesting ceremony took place. Mr. Lawrence Lopes, a member of the Samvedi Brahmin Catholic community of Basein, passed, the recent University Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. Young Mr. Lopes, who is the first graduate of the community, was educated in the St. Xavier College of Bombay. Dr. J. E. D'Almedia, of Thana, who was present at the meeting, was requested to address and garland the Samvedi graduate on behalf of the people. Dr. Almeida, who spoke in Marathi, said that the intelligent race of Bassein Catholics had been Christianised four hundred years ago, that ever since then they had been under the Padroado jurisdiction, their talents were buried in the ground and their lights hidden under the bushel—and that under the Portuguese ecclesiastical regime they had been brought to a low and sad state. They had only one or two schoteds Mr. Lopes was the product of Jesuit education which had lit the torch of knowledge in the Catholic community. While the Padroado jurisdiction feared imparting knowledge, the Jesuits encouraged education, and promoted learning and knowledge and rejoiced to see Catholics advanced and prosper. Dr. Almeida regretted that most of East Indian Catholics did not learn Marathi. They were content with primary education in English and then taking up poor jobs.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

GENERAL MEETING.

The Secretary of the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee writes under date 24th January:—The Working Committee of the Maharshtra Provincial Congress Committee met last Sunday in the house of the President, Mr. N. C. Kelkar. There was a discussion on the report of the Sub-Committee appointed at Shahapur in November last, for the propaganda work in the several districts, through paid Pracharakas.

The general meeting was held in the Sarvajanik Hall at 3 p.m. under the Presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Nintyfive members, representating the 11 Districts of Maharashtra, were present. One of the item on the agenda related to the Indian States in the Maharashtra. Some members of Southren Maharashtra stated that public meetings were prohibited in their States and so the subject should be taken in right earnest by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and the despotic action of the States should be severely condemned. After a hot discussion, the subject was postponed to the next meeting, and the members of the aggrieved States were requested to furnish copies of the State Gazette prohibitting public meetings. Regarding Mass Civil Disobedience in the States, it was decided that permission for the purpose could not be granted in accordance with the Congress resolutions. The Indian States can not be grouped in a separate District according to the Congress Constitution; but it was resolved that the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee would deal with the Secretary of the Native States, Association, separately, if such a body were organised for the purpose. The most burning resolution of the day was, of course, the one relating to the enlistment of Volunteers in accordance with the Resolution of the last Ahmedabad Congress. A Central Board of the 11 members one from each District in the province, was appointed to commence the work of enlisting Volunteers. The members are: Mr. Dastane (the Convener), Mr. Sumant, Mr. Gadre, Mr. B. L. Mehta, Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Gosavi, Mr. Dalal, Mr. Apte, Mr. Damle, Mr. Phirode and Mr. Ashtaputre.

FORMS OF PLEDGES.

Forms of the pledges to be signed by the Volunteers are already printed. Objection was taken to the rendering in Marathi, of some words in the original resolution of the Ahmedabad Congress. After a lively discussion, some Marathi words in the printed translation were replaced by some other words, which best conveyed the meaning of the original resolution.

In order to ascertain whether the Jalgaon Taluka in the E. Khandesh was fit for Mass Civil Disobedience in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Ahmedabad Congress, a committee of the folowing 6 persons was appointed to make a report within one month. They are Messrs. P. G. Joshi, Dastane, Sumant, Damle, Chitale and Deo.

The report of the Sub-Committee appointed at Shahapur was placed before the general meeting and after a hot and lively discussion, Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned for all Districts of the Province on the principle of Grant-in-aid.

A MAROL GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I would solicit the courtesy of your columns for the following matter which calls for publicity.

The state of affairs in the Marol parish has long constituted a serious popular grievance Matters recently came to a crisis over the construction of a new cemetery in the Parish. This cemetery was constructed in the teeth of strenous and persistent protest on the part of responsible and representative members of the various communities composing the population of the place. Considerably over two years ago, complaint was made to the civil authorities by several members of the general public, but it bore no fruit. After that, repeated representations were made to the higher ecclesiastical powers, but they were all barren of result.

The parties that objected to the construction of the cemetery on behalf of the parish were officially connected with the administration of its affairs in the capacity of 'deputies' and 'wardens.' They were duly elected by the parishioners to transact business on the Church Board on their behalf, and were acknowledged as accredited representatives by the ecclesiastical authorities. The objectors represented the more experienced and respected element in the parish, with age and position and honour to their advantage. The ground on which their objection was founded was nothing less than that of the public health, which precluded the existence of a cemetery in hazardous proximity to the parish.

However, despite timely and repeated protest on the part of the responsible and representative members of the parish, the construction of the cemetery was carried out to the great discomfiture of the parishioners.

The parishioners were, therefore, constrained to approach the civil authorities in the matter for the redress which they tried in vain to get from the ecclesiastical powers. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner paid a personal visit of inspection, held a thorough investigation in the matter with the collaboration of several other officers of Government, and eventually condemned the site of the cemetery in the interests of the public health.

This result has been hailed with general satisfaction by the people at large. The other side may, no doubt, contend that the disturbance of an accomplished fact is a source of practical inconvenience and financial loss. The inconvenience is trifling as another and better site is easily available, and the loss is inconsiderable as the funds of the Church are fully equal to the construction of another cemetery. Besides, this plea does not lie in the mouths of those who turned a deaf ear to repeated protest on the part of the parishioners and the general public.—Yours etc.

A. B. BEMANTO.

Marol, Jan. 24.

THE CONGRESS AND AFTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So at last the Malaviya Conference has done one good; it has strengthened the bonds of Unity between the Independent, party and the non-co-operators. Sir Sankaran Nairs, letter has created no stir in Indian politics although it has served as a lurid light to several Anglo-Indian Journals. We Confess that there are several men of strong mind and character in the Independent party. Pundit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar are really great patriots and if they boldly take up to works forgetting the minute differences, it is quite sure India will never be wanting in leaders of sacrifices to receive guidance. Let us make ourselves quite clear that nothing less than Dominion Status can satisfy us; we love the British people and as their equals we want to thrive as an Indian Nation that has newly awakened to high sense of duty and patriotism. We are slaves to no one, we are men, we seek the good will of men and the love of God.

It is quite evident from the proceedings in the Legislative Assembly that many of our Indian brothers, not to speak of the bureaucracy are not yet a bit moved by our sufferings for the noble cause which we do represent, otherwise, Mr. Jamnada Dwarkada and Dr. Sapru would not have amazed us by their wonderful attitude. Our Nation is to make much more sacrifice before we find that our cause has gained ground. Yet the Congress will not be loser; the determination of the nation will be stronger than before and it will arrest the service of several other great men who were so long shirking the work before them.—Yours, etc.

TARUN BHATTACHARYYA.

Charni Road, Bombay.

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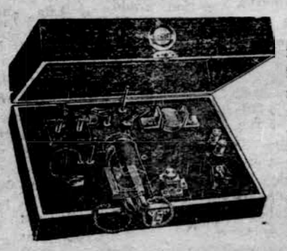

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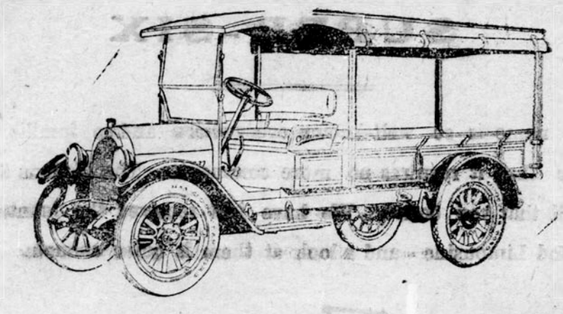

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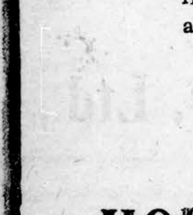

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ENTRIES WILL CLOSE ON THE 30TH JANUARY

PLEASE APPLY IMMEDIATELY.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

THE MOOD OF THE STUDENTS.

WOMEN ACTIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Though colleges reopened to all intents and purposes on the 2nd, further rumbling noise is heard as before the earthquake. Persistent attempts by students and lady students and other ladies are being made to "break the law": "Form squares! philosophers and asses in the centre" was the command of the generals of Napoleon in Egypt, because neither asses nor scientists could fight in those days, though now-a-days mules and asses and scientists do all the actual fighting. You said recently that Bombay ladies are most beautiful: I differ from you, Mr. Editor, and if you came to College Square one evening you would see our Bengali beauties standing with young men to "fight" the Government! The fun of the thing is that the Government do believe that the ladies are going to fight. "Who knows?" asks the police. The ladies are placed in the centre of the volunteer gangs, in the front and in the rear too, where they face backward, so that the first police charge would be directed at the softer sex. There is great scandal-mongering among the orthodox Bengalis that those who never crossed the threshold in their life and remained fully veiled, should now play the exhibitionist. At other times they would have been outcasted or divorced by their husbands who now take pride. "My wife is out to-day with a squad of hundred and fifty young men in Beadon Square and Cornwallis Square this afternoon!" said a proud old Bengali who married a third wife.

The Dictator.

The "Statesman's" Bengali writer says that Mr. Gandhi poses as the dictator and deals with the Government as an independent power dictating terms and ultimatums at his sweet will. This is the naked truth which the Bengali writer has at last written, and has at last too said that the "success" of Mr. Gandhi is due to the fact that the masses have found that the Government is weak and unable to assert itself. Hitherto he has said that the movement was a "failure." The "Times of India" I note, also asks Government to use all the powers it has got to crush "revolution": but none dare to say "Let Gandhi Maharaj be arrested!" Those papers which blame "the Chelmsford Government's weakness," forget that Lord Reading has been here more than 10 months to undo. The "Statesman" compared the Mahatma to Napoleon, and the Bengali public calls him the "Kalki Avatar," the incarnation of God in Kali Yug or 20th century.

Women Visitors.

A house to house visit is being made by Bengali lady non-cooperators in Calcutta. While the volunteer ladies parade the street and give their names to the police to be published in the newspapers and offer themselves for arrest, a squad of four ladies takes up each lane and each street between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. The quadruple beauty, all adorned in Khaddar, enters by the front door, regardless of the Bengali purda, and strikes up:—

"The Churka is my husband, son
And grandson all together
For Churka's sake at my door
An elephant I tether!"

They are met by the housewife: and lecture commences at the door of the kitchen about the utility of Khaddar. The housewife asks:—"Where are your Bilati garments and lace?" "We have stowed them away, and shall wear them when Khadi is permanently established." "Why not give them to the poor?" "They are poison: and distribution of poison is crime." A further tune, and the party visits next door.

Even the daughter of a U. P. Minister and some ladies of the Nehru family held meeting in the teeth of Section 144 at Lucknow resolving "to encourage men" as is done in Bengal now.

It is said that Bengali ladies are going to Patna and Lucknow to join hands, as in their own Provinces the police are respectful to them.

Treatment In Jail.

Pundit Motilal Nehru, his son and nephews were visited in the Lucknow Jail by their relations lately. Among them is one Bengali's son, Mr. Ranendranath Bose. Some Bengali ladies also went to see him being his relations. They have brought the news that one seer Mewah (almond, pistachio, etc.) and 1½ seer ghee together with other articles are given to each prisoner. They are treated with every consideration and talk politics in the jail, relations meeting relations as often as desired. Visitors were given chairs. As the surplus food is given away to other criminals in the same compound they generally wish that the distinguished prisoners be extended a further term of incarceration. No objection is raised, it is said, to the surplus food being distributed. The shout of "Gandhi Maharaj ki jai" is not raised in the jail compound. A little boy who frequently comes into the compound wishes to be imprisoned: he is driven away daily and persists in coming with the visitors. He says if the Jailor has no jurisdiction to try and imprison him, he may be sent to a Magistrate: "I shall sell Khaddar and picket: will you not then allow me to eat Mewah here?" The rumour was afloat that Mr. M. Desai, Editor of the "Independent" was ill-treated in jail. The Sirkar published Mr. Desai's letter testifying that he is well treated. The Sirkar had to publish this letter, as the public will not trust the Sirkar's assertion! Look at the trust reposed in official communiques! Repression drags on discredit and distrust, and no amount of force would bring back confidence. The Sirkar is slow to appreciate its position.

Results to trying Magistrates.

In saddling Sitamarhee, in Behar, with a burden of 25,000, for the inhabitants' many crimes, among which is "the undertrial prisoners' gross insults to trying Magistrates" the Behar Government enters a new phase, and accelerates the non-cooperation in that Province. I told you in a former letter that non-cooperation in court is the worst form of crime the Sirkar has to face, and its baneful effect on the bureaucracy is just beginning to be realised. The Government will not see to its own interest. When a prisoner says "I don't acknowledge the authority of this Court" the masses take for granted that the Court is nothing, specially when Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali and Nehrus tell so in open Court and Shyamsunders go to jail for contempt. The object of non-cooperation is eminently achieved by this process, and it strikes at the very root of the system which Gandhi-ism is fighting: if Government has one grain of commonsense still left, they would do well to appoint counsel at their own cost for the prisoners: that would keep up for a few days more the tottering prestige. "The trial is a sham one: your judgment has already been formed!" was the remark of the great Karachi prisoners, and it convinced the populace, and the flogging at Faridpore and the Mewah at Lucknow have created the belief that neither is justice! That the jail life is sham: neither Mewah nor cans corrects erring political prisoners. While big men are given with Mewah and ghee, the ordinary political prisoners sometimes are reported to be most ordinarily fed. One man returned from Hajjut says that in prison the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act are not in operation, and a free atmosphere prevails, and you can talk politics by convening any little meetings! "Out of the 14 annas daily allowance, we ate 6 annas and sent the balance of 8 annas to Tilak Swarajya Fund!" said another political prisoner. God knows whether this is true. The cane and the lice-laden prison dress are the worst enemy of the British Raj: does Lord Reading realise it?

"Bow Bowa, Ye Slaves, Bow Down!"

I think we read in younger days at school the above line in "William Tell" or some such poem. Stories are many in Bengal about punishment of prisoners, political or otherwise, who refuse to *salam* as ordered. "Bow down!" is only addressed to slaves, and performing monkeys, and I think it was at the Special Convocation of the Calcutta University that a speaker in his address to the Prince said that the British will ever remain famous in history for abolishing slave trade. The Martial Law in the Punjab where students were marched long distances, and men were commanded to salute, crawl or rub noses showed that the above speech ought to have been amended. The forced realisation of salute is daily talked of in political cases, and even some Magistrate said "Show respect to the Court." A respectful salute worth the name is spontaneous, like love, and it cannot be wrung by brute force, and whipping after its refusal prevents its manifestation altogether.

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MEETING AT COLLEGE SQUARE

AMERICAN LADY'S EXPERIENCE.

In pursuance of a large number of handbills distributed broadcast from the Congress Office yesterday the College Square became one of the venues of a series of public meetings held on Sunday afternoon. Perhaps notice of resolutions to be moved by our public spirited citizen Sj. Bijoy Krishna Bose in the Calcutta Corporation had its desired effect. The Police unlike other days did not close the gates to the public. Long before the appointed hour thousands collected at the southern side of the tank and later on the whole place was a vast sea of human heads, available places, even roofs and balconies of the adjoining houses were full to their utmost capacity.

Punctually at 4 p.m. a meeting was duly held and it is reported that the police were content with arresting 25 volunters and 75 of the audience. They were marched to the Sukea Street lock up.

At about 5 p.m. when another meeting was being held an interesting incident took place. A very old American traveller, Miss E. Dunbar, residing at the Y.W.C.A., (Sudder and Free School Street junction) who had arrived in Calcutta only a couple of days ago from Burma, while on her way to the Pareshnath Temple at Maniktola out of curiosity silently came in to the meeting and took her stand inside. A zealous European police officer and two sergeants approached her at once and requested her to move on.

Miss Dunbar—Why? People are speaking to people. What harm is there if I stay on.

Police officer—It is the Government order.

Miss Dunbar—If I don't?

The police, it is reported, theatened her with arrest but she stubbornly refused to budge an inch and took her seat with the people who cheered her to their heart's content.

The police in the meantime formed a cordon round the speakers and arrested about two dozens and left the place.

The people moved on and reverentially made room for Miss Dunbar to go to her destination. The Lady departed blessing the people and crying "Santi" "Santi."
—"The Servant."

A SIGNIFICANT EVENT.

PRESENT POLICY DANGEROUS TO LANDED INTERESTS.

The Special Correspondent of the 'Daily Gazette of Karachi wired from Delhi on the 20th instant:—

The most noteworthy event of extreme psychological significance associated with the voting on Wednesday's resolutions appears to me to be the vote of Sir Umar Hayat Khan the famous knight of Tiwanah, and one or two other aristocrats and planters who supported the resolution unreservedly. They voted on that day on the popular side with Messrs. Bhurgri, Reza Ali and others, is, in favour of the the popular side abandonment of the present policy and in favour of the Round Table Conference, while in the other House men like Mr. Jamnadas, Abul Kassim of the Khilafat deputation and others accredited representatives of the people and non-official custodians of their rights and liberties blessed the Government policy and supported it wholeheartedly. Government's attitude towards men like Zulfiqar Ali Khan has not been slow in changing. The Knight of Tiwana and others, who were formerly proclaimed as trustees of their dumbdriven peasantry, are now cried down and Messrs. Jamnadas, Abul Kassim and Co., are now held up to the world as the true representatives of the people.

The former, who have greater vested interests than mere titles or Government favours, realise and confess that those interests are in great danger. The danger has only increased with the present policy of Government. The latter, that is, men of the Jamnadas variety, in their rage and fury against Mr. Gandhi and his movement say law and order must be maintained at any cost. They do not stand to lose very much if the worst comes to the worst. They have moveable wealth enough to migrate from India and settle down in England in case the Government is not able to ensure their safety. but the Knight of Tiwana and others who possess thousands and thousands of acres of land and other immoveable property, see that all they have stands in danger.

They say Mr. Abul Kassim is a candidate for the India Office seat to be vacated soon by Mr. Basu. I do not know how far that is true, but whether it be true or not, it is sure that men of his and Jamnadas' type are not in their old moods.

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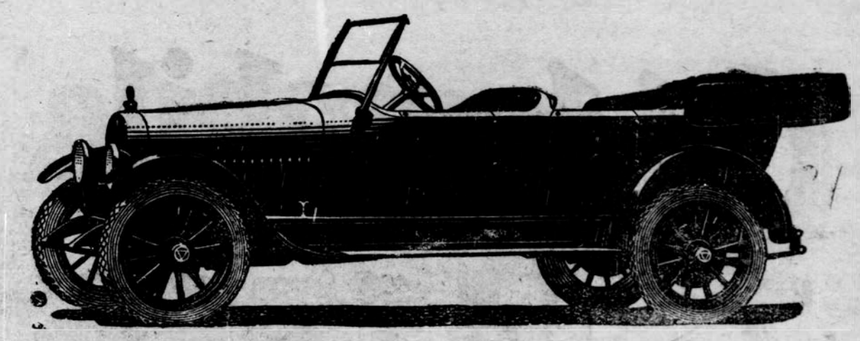

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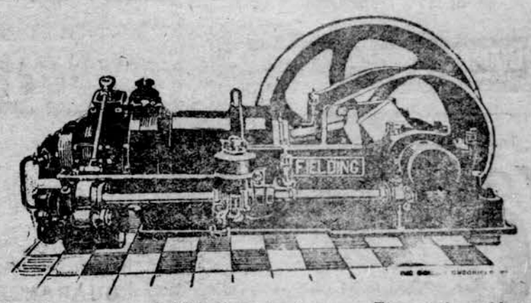

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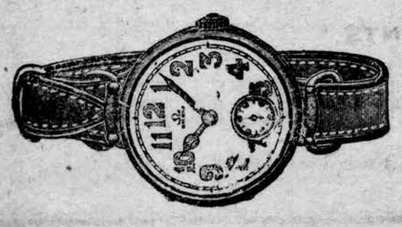

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